THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FOREIGN.

Latest Mail Advices from Europe, South America, and the West Indies.

Revolutions in the East, and Insurrections in the South.

Yesterday a steamer arrived at New York, bringing us advices to the 18th.

ENGLAND.

British View of Grant's Election.

From the London Morning Star, Oct. 17.

The question to be decided next month is purely imperial, as opposed to the many local questions and phases of political feeling which more or less enter into the decision of all State elections. The people at large will be called on to say whether they prefer the sagacious soldier who brought the war to a victorious termination, or the plotting politician whose sympathies were with the Rebels and whose policy would be directed to the strengthening of that party in power which is daily plunging the South deeper and deeper into anarchy. Some of the Northern politicians, even of the Republican party, have been hoping against hope that the beaten slaveholders would understand the logic of events, and cease to struggle for that unjust supremacy over the colored race which terminated with slavery. They were willing to forget the issues of the war, to welcome back the representatives for Southern constituencies, and to discuss with them the remaining subjects of controversy on the old ground of equality under the Constitution. The history of President Johnson's administration has shown, however, that the Southern politicians are incorrigible, that they cannot be entrusted with the management of affairs apart from the supervision of the central government, that wherever they have the power they will make the legislation of Congress of no effect, and that in order to get power they will not scruple to have resort to bloodshed and terror. Should Seymour be elected President the four years of his term would be used by the South for the purpose of endeavoring to recover its old ascendancy, and only a miracle could prevent the civil war from breaking out with greater bitterness than before. The action of the Georgia House of Legislature in turning out all the legally elected representatives who were tinged with negro blood is a specimen of the insolent, vindictive, and overbearing spirit of these well-beaten but still unrepentant slaveholders.

SPAIN.

The New Minister to America.

Correspondence from Madrid, October 13, says: The appointments to diplomatic positions will, of course, only be filled up according as the official recognitions of the new Government are received. The United States having taken the lead in acknowledging the national sovereignty, the appointment of a Minister to Washington has, I understand, been already decided upon. The new Ambassador will be Senor Mauricio Lopez Roberts, one of the most active promoters of the revolution, and a distinguished member of the Union Liberal party. He has great political experience, has visited most of the countries of Europe and America, and has passed a good deal of time at New York. Senor Rios Rosas is spoken of as the probable Minister to London, Senor Patricio de la Escozura for Vienna and M. Eduardo Asquerino for Lisbon. The latter post promises to become one of considerable importance just at present.

Expulsion of the Jesuits.

Subjoined is the text of the Ministerial order expelling the Jesuits from Spain:—

MADRID, Oct. 12.—I decree the suppression throughout the Peninsula and the adjacent islands of the regular Order called Company of Jesus. All the colleges and training-schools or priests shall be closed in three days, and the temporalities taken possession of by persons appointed by the authorities of the provinces in which the establishments are situated. In this latter measure will be included all the property and effects of the Order, movable and immovable, buildings and revenues, which shall form part of the national wealth, in conformity with the precept of the Royal Decree of the 4th July, 1835. The members of the Company shall no longer be able to meet as a body or a community to wear the dress of the Order, nor to be in any way answerable to the superiors of the body existing in or out of Spain. Those not ordained as priests shall remain entirely subjected to ordinary civil jurisdiction. I charge the Archbishops, Bishops, and all those who exercise ecclesiastical or civil authority, to aid each in what concerns him, the faithful execution of the present enactment, in conformity with the Pragmatic Sanction of the 21 April 1767, and the Brief of his Holiness of the 21st July 1773.

ANTONIO ROMERO ORTIZ,
Minister of Grace and Justice.

Teachings of the Revolution.

In the *Revue Contemporaine* M. de Calonne moralizes as follows upon the interview between the reigning family of France and the ex-reigning family of Spain on the day when Isabella II fled from her kingdom:—

"The Emperor, though doubtless impressed with the sad grandeur of the spectacle, maintained a calm and dignified attitude, befitting a prince who thinks and reflects. Not so, if we may believe report, the Empress. At the sight of this Queen who had been her sovereign, coming with her son, fallen like herself, to ask an asylum in France, the Empress burst into tears, and sobbed violently. The Prince Imperial had been brought to the meeting, and it is allowable to suppose that his mother, when she saw the young Prince of Asturias flying from his country, could not avoid the thought that a like destiny may possibly await her own son. How many princes are there not now in Europe, who, born on the steps of a throne, are expiating in exile the misfortune of their origin! It is easily conceivable that this new example of the inconstancy of fortune should have saddened the mother's heart. But on other grounds the Empress must have deeply felt the calamity which has befallen Isabella. The Empress is a Spaniard; she has breathed the same air, lived in the same circle, and been imbued with the same ideas as the exiled Spanish Queen. The fall of this throne is a check for those ideas to which it is impossible that those who share them should be insensible. If in a country where they were thought to be firmly established these principles have broken down, it is impossible to deny the inferences that they cannot be very sound in France. These are warnings which no ear, however distracted by flattery, can be deaf to. It was, we may respectfully suppose, in order that he might profit by the lesson, that the Prince Imperial was brought by his father to the painful interview. No tutor, no books, could impress on a youthful mind such valuable teaching as should pages for contemporary history which pattern so telitude has placed under the eyes of the heir apparent to the French throne. We can readily imagine the comments with which the Emperor's discerning mind illustrated the example set before his son. He must have told him how important it is for princes not to suppose themselves masters of opinion, and to be acting in accordance with it, merely because their policy is warmly supported by the legal representation of the country; how factitious majorities obtained by administrative pressure are perilous, and to what catastrophes they may lead; how dangerous it is both for the liberty of the nation and the independence of the crown to allow the military element to become predominant; how distrustful a prince should be of courtiers and flatterers; what care he should take not to make enemies or alienate friends; and how particular he should be in the choice of instruments of his power, selecting them always from among loyal and honest men, more prone to tell the truth than to sing the praises of their master; more apt to renner repressive laws useless than to make them necessary, and more abounding in good counsel than flue words. The angust teacher cannot have failed to observe that certain consequences invariably follow a certain policy. That when the edifice begins to crack, and ruin is at hand, the ministers whose errors prepared the disaster abandon the house, and not unfrequently help to pull it down; that generals fall away, favorites disappear, courtiers change their masters, senators vote a deposition, and the people applaud. This is an old and yet ever new tragedy, the form of which varies while the substance is always the same. Let us hope that this lesson, so much to hear, and the history of which is so well known, will not be lost."

WEST INDIES.

Our latest mail advices are to the 24th inst.

The Cuban Revolution.

The New York *Tribune* has been addressed by the Cuban Revolutionary Junta as follows:—

Having observed that you have hitherto published only the Spanish official intelligence in regard to the revolution now progressing in Cuba, we beg leave to call your attention to the fact that the official accounts of the state of affairs are in the main false and entirely unreliable. Deeply as we are of freedom of the press, the majority of the inhabitants even of this city are unacquainted with the real facts. The revolution in Cuba so far from having died out, is steadily progressing, and will only die out when Spanish rule in Cuba shall have expired.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY JUNTA.

In session in the city of Havana, the 2d day of October, 1868.

Summary of the Progress of the Revolution.

HAVANA, Oct. 23, 1868.—Bayamo, Holquin, Jibara, Las Tunas, Yara, and Jiguani, all in the Eastern Department, are in insurrection against the Government. The Government has sent four battalions of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, and a field battery to these points. The revolutionists have divided themselves into small bands, with the view to carry on a guerrilla war until their forces are strong enough to cope with the Spanish troops with a fair prospect of success. A considerable band is stationed in the neighborhood of Santiago de Cuba, and another near Puerto Principe. The revolutionists have burnt several plantations, taking the negroes with them as auxiliaries. In several skirmishes with the Spanish troops the creoles, both whites and blacks, have fought bravely, causing heavy loss to the Spaniards. The Cubans all over the island are enthusiastic, but are in want of arms. Several Cubans have been arrested in Havana on suspicion; they are confined in Moro Castle. In the parish of Jesus-Maria forty negroes were arrested last night for having arms in their possession.

Oct. 24—At 9 A. M.—Trustworthy information just received states that Aguilera, chief of the revolutionary band, has with him 4000 whites and 6000 negroes. The artillery sent from this city has stuck in the mud. Heavy rains have fallen in the Eastern Department. The revolutionists have full sway in a large section of country. The Captain General is hurrying forward fresh troops in all haste. One of the Spanish mail steamers has just been chartered to carry troops to the scene of action. Great enthusiasm and confidence prevail among the Cubans. If the measure should become necessary, there is a fixed determination to declare immediate emancipation, and call on the negroes to arm against the Spaniards.

Slavery Doomed.

One thing is certain—slavery in Cuba is doomed, and its final extinction is only a question of days and weeks. The sins of the fathers are visited on their children, and many a son of a haughty and wealthy slave-dealer or slave-owner will be compelled to labor himself, instead of enjoying hours of luxurious indolence, now wrung out of the suffering and unrequited black. It is true that many planters in Cuba, in fact a large majority of them, have been treating their slaves very kindly, and of enimes allowing them a small salary, but there are others with whose names cruelty is synonymous. The abolition of slavery will infuse a healthier element among the agricultural population, and although the owners of large plantations may suffer for a time, there is every indication that after the lapse of three or four years succeeding the abolition of slavery this island will produce more sugar than it does at present.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Troubles in Colombia.

Panama advices to October 21 say:—

There is little change in the state of affairs here since my last, except that to-day we are rather quieter, owing to the fact that President Correoso, with about 300 men left the city yesterday evening on the Montijo for Cuiriqui, and we are free from the strains of martial music that have almost deafened us for the past month. Correoso's men were well armed with breech-loading rifles, which they seized in the store of P. U. Merino & Co. and appropriated. They are determined to march to death or victory, and if the enemy should show fight there is a fair prospect of some of them kissing the dust. Before procuring the full number of volunteers it was found necessary to seize Chilians, Costa Ricans, Nicaraguans, and others, and force them into the service. Those of the latter two countries were brought there on contract to work for the railroad company, and were taken off the wharf by a body of armed soldiers. The agent of the company made frequent application for their release to the President, but, notwithstanding his promises to set them at liberty, they were carried off, the Costa Rican Consul, Senor Miro, who is a native of Panama and a prominent partisan of the Correoso party, taking no steps in the matter.

The Chili Consul took the part of his countrymen very warmly, and finally succeeded in procuring their liberty. A Senor Iguin Sendoza, a gentleman of color, flills the Presidential chair during Correoso's absence. In ten days or so we shall probably have the result of this expedition. The political prisoners, Zuarietta, Russel, and Herrera, were liberated on Sunday, the two former without bail, the latter on $2000 cash being paid down and bonds given that he would leave the country. He was at the time of his arrest and for many years previous in the employment of the railroad, and an exceedingly quiet, well-conducted gentleman.

THE PRIZE RING.

The Gladiatorial Contest for the Championship, and its Inglorious Termination.

Our telegrams yesterday advised our readers of the one round fought by O'Baldwin and Wormald, the Irish-giant pugilists at Lynnfield, Mass. The N. Y. *Herald's* sporting man thus describes the scene:—

O'Baldwin and Wormald arrived with their respective friends, and the combatants having learned all the arrangements, were despatched to their quarters, where, comfortably wrapped up, they were lost in slumber.

* * * * *

THE FIGHT.

Wormald won the toss for corners, and the ring being now completed, the men stood forward for the fight.

ROUND ONE AND LAST.—The men eyed each other with a searching glance, and, putting on guard, stood ready for action. The betting was in favor of O'Baldwin, which apparently pleased the Giant to such an extent that he stepped lightly forward, and evidently meant to force the fighting if it were possible, but Wormald, with great caution, stood up manfully, and was to all appearance determined to keep his opponent at a civil distance. It was somewhat strange to see O'Baldwin stoop down and bend his legs as if he were anxious to be even in stature with his adversary. Candidly, the men were afraid of each other, and fully three minutes were occupied in sparring, without the slightest attempt being made at striking. After a great deal of fencing and smiling, Wormald landed a terrific blow on O'Baldwin's chest, for which he was rewarded with cheers. No sooner had the Giant sufficiently recovered than he was greeted with another blow on exactly the same spot as the previous one. Some cautious sparring succeeded, O'Brien bearing the thumps with apparent good humor, and got home beautifully on his opponent's chest, being nearly a repetition of what he had received from Wormald. The sun shone brilliantly, and it was evidently Wormald's desire to try and face the Giant with sunbeams. He succeeded, and, following him up, dashed out his left with lightning force and landed it on O'Baldwin's nasal organ, which bled slightly. (First blood claimed and allowed for Wormald.) Not in the least disconcerted, O'Baldwin kept out of the sun, and commenced rushing the matter. He managed to get Wormald into his corner, but before he shot out Wormald sent in his right again to the damage of O'Baldwin's ribs, which the latter reciprocated with a stinger on the right jaw. Again the men retreated a little and advanced. O'Baldwin keeping his left going like a machine, while Wormald was cool and only awaiting the opportunity of sending in a comforter. After great delay Wormald forced the fighting, and after a very clever feint shot out his left on the Giant's nose, which staggered him a little and produced a stream. O'Baldwin smiled good humoredly and hopped about nimbly. Wormald being anxious to repeat the dose, attempted to follow up his last adventure, but in forcing O'Baldwin into the east corner of the ring he was stopped by a blow in the ribs, which, however, partially glanced off. Still forcing the Giant into the corner Wormald feinted, to which O'Baldwin gave but little heed, and after spending a few seconds in vigilant scouting, Wormald dashed out his left, and, though he succeeded on the Giant's ivories, he was countered on the jaw bone by a very severe blow. Some counter hitting succeeded, when the men clinched, and Wormald slipped down amid great cheering.

THE POLICE RAID.

The combatants returned to their corners, and, as they were seated and getting ready for the next round, the excitement ran very high and a terrific engagement was justly looked for. O'Baldwin's friends cheered him lustily. Wormald was likewise warmly received. The referee was about to call time, when, without the slightest premonitory symptoms, a posse of the Lynn police dashed in the crowd like an avalanche. The scene was perhaps unequalled on any occasion of the sort. The sight of the brass buttons, angry faces, and uplifted clubs sent a thrill through the assemblage, and all fled like wildfire. O'Baldwin, in attempting to get over the stakes, fell and was secured, as was also Wormald. A few men said they would take care of O'Baldwin; but the policeman, levelling his pistol at them, threatened to fire upon them.

The ring was cleared in probably three seconds after the arrival of the police. Both pugilists were handcuffed and conveyed to Lynn, where, having been arraigned, they were committed for further examination. The disappointment and vexation of the crowd were tremendous. Many had come a great distance to witness the engagement. Unquestionably, had the fight proceeded, it would have been one of the most terrific ever fought in this country or elsewhere. Both men showed their determination and pluck, and it is unfair to surmise as to who would have carried off the palm. Thus ends the great prize fight.

The police in Lynn, it appears, became suspicious, owing to the number of vehicles which passed through the town on Tuesday night, and laid their plans accordingly. Their raid upon the crowd was as sudden as it was unexpected, and the manner in which the whole matter was accomplished struck the assemblage with wonder. It was certainly a dangerous State to fight in, but circumstances compelled it.

ESCAPED.

A Prisoner for Life Frees Himself.

From the Hartford Courant, Oct. 27.

Charles E. Gilbert, sentenced to State Prison for life for the murder of Henry Cadwell, in New Britain, in 1864, escaped yesterday morning. He was one of the engineers employed at the prison. Both were taken into the yard at ten minutes past 5 o'clock to start the fires for their engines, which are situated on the opposite sides of the yard. The overseer who had them in charge stepped across the yard to let out a dog which is kept on the premises, and as soon as he was out of the way Gilbert managed to escape over the wall by using a work-bench and a six-foot stepladder, which enabled him to catch hold of the capping of the wall and spring over. It has always been the custom at the prison to let out the engineers about three-quarters of an hour before the other prisoners are taken into the shops and before the guards are on the wall, reliance being placed upon the overseer to keep a close watch upon them. Gilbert, when he left, had on his prison clothes and wore no hat. He got over the east wall, towards the river, and was followed some distance by the dog, whose barking caused an alarm to be given, and men at once started in pursuit. Captain Willard, the warden, promptly offered a reward of five hundred dollars, and before 8 o'clock had bills struck off and circulated in this city. Gilbert was described as twenty-eight years of age, height five feet eight and a half inches; eyes grey and hair light. In a very short time news of the escape was circulated throughout the neighborhood, and by noon a large force of men, properly armed and equipped, and hailing from Wethersfield, Newington, and New Britain, was in pursuit. At a late hour in the afternoon the pursuers had met with no success. It was the general impression in Hartford, where Gilbert is well known, that if he managed to keep out of the way until dark he would certainly get clear. He is a very sharp, active fellow, and, this being a race for life, he will resort to desperate measures before permitting himself to be captured. If he strikes for the river it is possible that he crossed over, the channel being narrow at that point, though it is generally believed that he would work around towards Rocky Hill, and make his way to Cedar Hill mountain, the topography of which he is familiar with, while the route that way would take him by the residences of some of his best friends, whose help he would seek to rid himself of his prison garments and get into proper disguise to facilitate escape.

TRAIN.

He Hits the Nail on the Head.

Mr. Train, from his cell, has addressed the Irish-American people thus:—

The Alabama claims will be paid on condition that America surrenders her right to use Alabamas for Irish independence. Irishmen! What can you do for Ireland? Everything. You hold the balance of power. The platform of the revolution, the Irish people, and the Irish republic is the true platform for Ireland. The leading Democrats love England. Seymour, Belmont, Buckalew, Tilden, and Brooks love England. The leading Republicans, Grant, Wade, Washburne, Butler, and Conness, hate her. The Democrats have no power in Congress; they cannot help Ireland even did they wish to. You must look to the Republicans. They want you to wear American clothes. The Democrats want you to wear English clothes. In 1864 I carried Pennsylvania against McClellan, and tried to save you from being sold to England by the Chicago Convention. You are being sold again. You can be saved. How? Telegraph this proclamation over the country, and vote for Grant and Colfax. They will be elected. Who will have the credit? You will—the Irish voters. Vote for Grant. Let the Irish for once be with the party in power. Why allow the demagogues to always place you in antagonism with the Government? Beaten at the polls in November, what can you do for your fatherland. Washburne, Grant's right hand man, is more an enemy of England than John Mitchell. Show by your vote that you hold the balance of power. Follow the lead of the Irish people. Andrew Johnson sends Reverdy Johnson to sell out your race and my country to England. Grant and Colfax will have Americans everywhere on guard, and in the next Congress will bring the South back into the Union. The revolution in England cannot long be postponed. The English Queen will soon follow the Spanish Queen into exile. The English people already insult her in their filthy cartoons (the Irish people are not so brutal), as the French did Marie, in 1789. I shall make my cell the Revolutionary Headquarters of the Irish Republic until the voters of the Fifth Congressional District open my doors by placing an American Congressman in a British bastile. Irishmen! I call upon you to vote for Grant, Colfax, and an Irish Republic, and thus show England that you hold the balance of power in America. Let the radical newspapers telegraph this over the land. It will teach the Democrats never again to ignore "*Civis Americanus Sum*" in a British bastile. By this proclamation jeopardizing my election to Congress in the most Democratic district in America, I again prove my honesty by placing country over self.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

—Paris has seventy-five marriage brokers.

—Biarritz is the most expensive watering-place in Europe.

—They are counterfeiting agricultural college scrip out West.

—Railroad conductors' wages are only from $45 to $100 a month.

—Norwalk, Connecticut, will accept or reject a city charter, November 17.

—The New Haven Fire Marshal is to see that stoves are properly put up.

—Sixty-nine at Yale has so far lost four men by death.

—Nearly nineteen millions of pieces of money were issued from the English mint in 1867.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Disastrous Conflagration in Boston —Affairs in Tennessee—Fowler's Latest Speech Hissed.

Financial and Commercial

FROM TENNESSEE.

The K. K. K. Again at their Horrible Work—Fowler Attempts to Explain his Impeachment Vote—He is Hissed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 30.—Intelligence reached here to-day of a horrible outrage committed by the Ku-Klux in Marshall county. It seems that at the term of court the Circuit Judge failed to charge the Grand Jury against the Ku-Klux, as he is by law required to do. The ruffians concluded from this, probably, that they might recommence their bloody work with impunity. Accordingly, on Monday night a party of them went masked to the residence of a colored man, named Louis Lully, tore him from his home and family, and carried him a short distance from the house and shot him dead. There was no charge of any kind against him except that he was electioneering for Grant.

Last night the Republican County Central Committee of this county called a meeting at the Capitol. A large crowd was in attendance, expecting to hear Captain Silas F. Allen, Chairman of the Committee, and others, speak. Previous to an organization of the meeting Senator Fowler, accompanied by some friends, walked into the hall, and, without any conference with the committee that had called the meeting, Mr. Fowler mounted the stand. He was not one of the announced speakers, but he commenced to make a speech, and was listened to for some time, when the galleries, becoming tired, called for other speakers.

Captain Allen came forward and requested the audience to hear Mr. Fowler. They consented, and he proceeded for some time. He finally began to explain his vote on the impeachment of Johnson, and to defend the President. This caused a terrible uproar, the audience refusing to listen any more.

Captain Allen tried again to quiet the audience, but they would not listen, whereupon Mr. Fowler retired. After this speeches were made by Captain Allen, Mr. Peabody, Hon. Lewis Tillman and others, to which the large audience listened with marked attention. Regret is universally expressed that Mr. Fowler was not permitted to speak; but his friends are to blame for putting him forward, for he was neither expected nor announced.

FROM BOSTON.

Disastrous Conflagration—Loss $150,000.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—A very extensive and destructive fire broke out here this morning, and is still raging. The car shop of the Boston and Albany Railroad depot is nearly destroyed. An entire passenger train, consisting of handsome new cars, was entirely consumed. The damage is not yet ascertained.

The weather here is extremely cold; the thermometer stands at 28, with a cold N. W. wind.

LATER!—It is ascertained that fourteen new first-class passenger cars, just completed, were destroyed here this morning by the fire at the Boston and Albany car shop. There were also in the building three new compartment cars nearly finished and ready for use, which were also burned up. The total loss cannot fall short of $150,000.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON Oct. 30—A. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 73¾. Illinois Central, 97½; Erie, 28¾.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 30—A. M.—United States 5-20s, 78½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—A. M.—Cotton steady. The sales to day will probably reach 12,000 bales. Sales of the week, 119,000 bales, of which 33,000 were for export and 18,000 on speculation. Stock, 445,000 bales, of which 52,000 are American.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 30—A. M.—Sugar quiet.

PARIS, Oct. 30—A. M.—The decrease of bullion in the Bank of France is 16,000,000f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 30—P. M.—United States 5 20s, 73¾, Erie, 28.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30—P. M.—Cotton steady; stock afloat, 315,000 bales, of which 29,000 are American. Tallow, 51s. 6d. Linseed cakes firmer but not higher. Cheese, 64s.

HAVRE, Oct. 30—P. M.—Cotton, 126f. for low middings, afloat.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour dull and inactive. Wheat very dull; choice red $2 30@2 35. Corn dull and lower; prime white, $1 05@1 06; yellow, $1@1 01. Oats a shade firmer, at 70@74 cents. Rye dull and nominal, at $1 30@1 45. Pork quiet at $40. Bacon active; rib sides, 16¾@17; clear sides, 17½; shoulders, 13½@13¾; Hams, 17@20. Lard dull at 16½.

New York Stock Quotations—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Clendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	125½	Pacific M. S. Co.	121¾
N. Y. and E. R.	49¾	Western U. Tel.	36
Pa. and Res. R.	98½	Tol. & Wabash R.	62¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86¼	Mil. and St. P. com	100½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87½	Adams Express Co.	49½
Chi. and N. W. com	90	Wells, Fargo.	28¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	91¾	U. S. Express	46¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	105¾	Pennessee 6s	70½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	112¾	Gold	131¼

Market strong.

Shocking Insanity.

A crazy young mother, in Tarnopol, killed her child in order to roast it and eat it. Three years ago the unfortunate woman had been at the luxatic asylum, but shortly after was dismissed, the physicians of that institution having declared that she was cured. A few months ago she was delivered of a child, and, as she was bathing the child, when it was about six weeks old, it occurred to her to kill it and make a roast of it. She was alone in the house; so she seized a pick-axe, severed the baby's head from the trunk, and laid both in a trough, which she laid aside in order to build a fire in the stove, in order to roast the child in it. The neighbors burst into the rooms as she was thus occupied. They beheld, shudderingly, the remains of the child in the trough, and the mother fanning the flames in the stove with a smiling, radiant face. "What are you doing?" they asked of her. "I want to make a roast of my baby," replied the murderess, apathetically pointing to the remains of her child. The neighbors now raised a terrible outcry, which caused the crazy mother to escape from the room. As soon as she was out of the house she regained her self possession, and walked quietly down the street. She was, of course, arrested; but the physicians who examined her declared at once that she was insane, and should be sent back to the asylum.

FRAUD.

An Example of Democratic Uprightness in New York.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning says: Simon H. Lessor, an alleged peripatetic bogus naturalization certificate broker, was arrested on Wednesday night, and brought before Commissioner Osborn on Thursday morning, on a charge made by Marshal Murray that he had, on the 22d inst., knowingly and wilfully uttered and used as true a false certificate and evidence of citizenship, and had sold it to a person other than the one for whom it was originally issued. It seems that one Albert Frey, of No. 425 W. Thirty-sixth street, who had been in this country but a little over four years, was informed by a Swiss, whose name is as yet unknown, that he could obtain his naturalization papers "all right." Frey communicated with some of Marshal Murray's deputies, and was told to follow the thing up. He was shortly afterwards introduced to Lessor by his Swiss friend, and Lessor agreed to "put him through" all right for $2, and he kept his bargain, as he himself admits, the following being the *modus operandi*:—He obtained a man to personate Frey while he acted as the witness. The thing worked smooth, as it had in scores of similar cases that he had previously "put through," and he obtained the certificate on the 22d inst., and sold it to Frey on Wednesday, having met him by appointment in a bar-room on Seventh avenue, for the $2 agreed upon, when he was at once taken into custody. He was held for an examination on Monday next, in default of $5000 bail. He makes no secret of the transaction, and tells the story of it with the utmost *sang froid*. He says that until lately he was a poor sailor, but seeing a chance to make money by these naturalization operations he went in to them with a will, and has realized a handsome amount. He says he got $2 each for his certificates, while they cost him only $1 each to "see the Clerk" and give him his perquisite, he thus realizing 100 per cent. profit. Marshal Murray added to his original affidavits a clause to the effect that he could verify the affidavit by witness to be produced before the Commissioner on the examination into the charge.

This case differs materially from Rosenberg's, as Lessor has, in addition to procuring a paper for and transferring it to a person not entitled to use it, committed, by his own confession, perjury and subornation of perjury, under our State laws, in a State Court, by falsely testifying as a witness and procuring the false testimony of the personator of Frey.

SEWARD.

A Luxurious "Dead-Head."

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

Mr. Seward is a luxurious "dead-head." He has a free ticket engraved on silver, by which he travels over the Erie Railway. This is a life-pass, given to him at the expiration of his term as Governor of New York, because of his interest in the internal improvements of the State. He offers silver for his fare and the conductors do not collect. Seward is a luxurious character any way, and in many other respects. If he travels anywhere he wants a whole ship. He buys seven millions' worth of manifest destiny for a morning's snopping, and gives Clarence, or any old "chum," a messenger-ship to England, or Turkey, or India, if they wish to go over to the *Bat Mobille*. Nothing short of a locomotive and a drawing room car will keep dignity with his silver ticket. At the Government printing office he has a staff of sworn printers who set up his diplomatic copy and spare his eyes the pain of reading manuscript. A prince of the blood is he. Marshal Murray sees that he gets the real Oporto vintages, and that his Burgundy has come straight from the vaults at Beauve or Dijon. Here he finds flavor and bouquet, and there he finds [illegible] speeches and despatches which used to assure us that we were happy, and that he would look out for us. Certainly no man in the Government has a softer thing than Mr. Seward, and I often think with admiration, when Payne or Powell stabbed the Secretary, how admirable were his tactics in dropping off the bed, rolling under it, and curling himself up like a raccoon or a hedgehog. In playing possum he is a genius. With a broken jaw he yet continued to use his quill, and we have never heard a moan out of him from that day to this. Johnson tried to rope in Seward's dislocated jaw on his Douglas trip, as a political argument, but the Secretary talked so much that the people saw it would get well before he was twice married. Personally, Mr. Seward makes no reference to his escape from assassination. He says that Payne was an unmannerly fellow, but he asked that the latter's life be spared; for Seward would have wished to give the fellow a good dinner, warm him up with a pint of Asti, and philosophize with him upon the idiosyncrasy of living a great man's cranium. The egotism of Seward is delightful. He can show you his finger prints in every monument of the State. Get him down to a good, square talk about himself, and he will magnify himself, by his misty generalization, like a windmill in a fog. Altogether he is Epicurus come again. Only tender partridges disappear from his plate. There is a poem of Tennyson which is a very little like him, referring, I believe, to a man who said the earth was beautiful, and "with a lack lustre, dead blue eye revolved his rounded periods."

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"There was not the slightest abatement of the monetary stringency in Wall street yesterday, and during the forenoon there was a difference of an eighth per cent between the cash and regular price of some of the highly inflated stocks, seven per cent. in gold was offered freely for loans, and in many instances a commission varying from a six eighth to three-eighths per ct. was paid in addition to the legal rate in currency. Some lenders, however, refuse to receive more than the legal rate in currency, and hence transactions are reported accordingly, but these afford no real indication of the condition of affairs. The Sub-Treasury redeemed only $5000 of three per cents certificates during the day, the bankers being reluctant to part with these, as when once redeemed they cannot be reissued, and hence their redemption involves a contraction of legal-tenders to an equivalent amount, besides correspondingly reducing the balance in the Sub-Treasury, while it merely gives an active for a dormant legal-tender to the banks, and therefore in no way increases their reserve. By reducing the balance referred to it also has the disadvantage of forcing the Assistant Treasurer to redeem his warrants in currency by sales of gold, which necessarily involve a withdrawal of currency from the banks. Even the $100,000 a day which is now being withdrawn in this manner is, under the present exceptional circumstances, a source of disturbance, as it curtails the resources of the banks to an equivalent extent. It is generally expected that the disbursement of the November interest will in some manner mitigate the prevailing stringency; but it would be unwise to rely upon this as past experience has shown that these periodical interest payments give employment to currency, and therefore quickens the demand for money, owing to nearly all the home investors immediately convert their coupons into currency; and as the investments are distributed all over the country and remittances have to be made to them, the tendency is towards a loss of currency at this centre. But on the other hand the gold received by the banks in payment of the interest on the securities they own will probably be held by them, and this will of course go to swell their legal tender reserve. The banks through their offices, complain of being poor, and say that there would be an active demand for money at seven per cent., even if there were no artificial influences at work. The stringency in the principal Western cities is unusually severe, and it is almost equally great in Boston and other East ern cities, as well as in Philadelphia and Baltimore. This excites apprehension in the West, in view of the approaching requirements of the pork and the cotton crops."

From the Tribune.

"Money was stringent; some loans were made at 7 per cent. on Government, but some stocks ½ and ¾ per cent. commission was paid in addition. At the close, however, there was more offering, and throughout the day there was much less inquiry for accommodation by borrowers.

"Sterling exchange continues firm at quotations:—London, 60 days, 109¾@109¾; London, sight, 110¼@110¾. Paris, long, 5 16@5 13¾; Paris, short, 5 12½@5 11½; Antwerp 5 16¼@5 15; Swiss, 5 16¼@5 14; Hamburg, 36@36½; Amsterdam, 41@41½; Frankfort, 41@41¼; Bremen, 79½@79½; Berlin, 71¾@71¾."

—Emile de Girardin lives in a house in the Rue de Sonqueir de Villejaste, Paris, which it cost him 450,000 francs to build.

—Rats inhabit the Western mines.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Oct. 30, 1868.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher. 105¾ was bid for 6s of '68; 115 for 10-40s; 113 for '62 5-20s; 111¾ for '64 5-20s; 111¾ for '65 5-20s; 110 for July, '65 5-20s; and 110½ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 102¾@102¾, and old do. at 101¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 49¼@49¾, a slight advance. Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 33, no change. 12¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 45 for Little Schuylkill; 65 for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 55 for Lehigh Valley; and 26 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 72 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 15½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 11½ for Hestonville; 23 for Girard College; and 30 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 240 was bid for North America; 164 for Philadelphia; 88½ for Western; 125 for Central National; 61 for Commercial; 45 for Consolidation; and 67 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28¾, an advance of ¼. 10¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 71 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street:

FIRST BOARD.

$500	City 6s, Old	94¼	32 sh	Penna R.	56½
$400	do. New	94¼	100	do	56½
$1,000	do. New	102⅝	100 sh	Leh V R.	8⅝
$5,000	do. New	102⅝	100 sh	Leh Nav.	28¾
$3,000	do. New	102⅝	100 sh	Reading	49¾
$1000	Leh 6s, gold	93½	100	do	49⅝
$7000	Leh N 6s, '84	81⅝	100 sh	Catawissa	12½
$2000	do	81⅝	100 sh	Fult Cl	66½

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 36 South Third Street:—

10·00	A. M.	134⅜	11·25	A. M.	134⅜
10·09	"	134⅜	11·27	"	134⅜
10·10	"	134⅜	11·35	"	134⅜
11·10	"	134⅜	12 08	P. M.	134⅜
11·12	"	134⅜			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@115¼; do. 1862, 112¾@113¼; do., 1864, 111¼@111¾; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; do., 1865, new, 109¾@110¼; do., 1867, new, 110¾@110¾; do., 1868, 110¾@111¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104¾@105¾. Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; Gold, 134¾@134¾. Silver, 129@131.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; old 5-20s, do., 113@113¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 111¼@111¾; do., 1865, 111¼@111¾; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¼@110¾; do., 1867 110¾@110¾; do. 1868, 110¾@110¾; 10-40s, 105¼@106. Gold, 134¾.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is now being pushed forward with unprecedented energy, 250 miles having been added during the present year, and a large portion of the remainder is graded. The way business exceeds the present facilities of the Company, and the earnings already average *more than a quarter of a million in gold per month.*

A limited amount of the Company's SIX PER CENT. (GOLD) FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS (principal and interest in coin) will be disposed of at 102 and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable in July and January.

For sale by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.,
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 30.—The Flour Market is stronger, and there is more inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 1300 barrels at $6·25@7 for superfine; $7 25@8 for extras; $8@8

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

The Fight Against Ben. Butler.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The contest for Congressional honors in the Fifth district in Massachusetts constitutes a curious episode in the present canvass. The district is now, as is well known, represented by the irrepressible General Butler, and the war is, curiously enough, waged by the radicals—of whom Butler has been an acknowledged leader—against the General, to oust him from his seat in the House of Representatives. This is practically the war between Grant and Butler revived in a new shape, with what result remains to be seen. Butler is not a saint. He does not profess to be a saint. His antecedents and proclivities are altogether of a different character. He occupies the position of Satan visiting Eden, and if elected to Congress—the radical Eden—he will be as full of mischief, and create as much of a row and rioting among the faithful as his great prototype did in the early history of mankind. He is made of just the stuff to give the radicals in Congress a great deal of trouble. If ever a state of things existed that invited the presence of the Devil, Congress next session will be the place and Ben Butler the representative man. He will rip up all the radical plots, corruptions, jobs, and jugglerics from top to bottom. He will expose the rottenness of radicalism from root to branch. The radicals knew and feel this, and hence the opposition that besets him in his district. Hence it is that by a singular upheaval of the political elements we find the party mummies of a remote age coming to the surface, and, joining hands with the long-haired radical nondescripts of the present period, the stiff-necked and Puritanical embodiments of the hour, the "bloated bondholders," the bubbling Bohemians and the babbling blue stockings of Massachusetts, going into a fight against a fiery-tongued, satanic, unscrupulous, and audacious publicist like Ben Butler. Certain iniquities can only be fought with fire, and Butler is the fitting torch-bearer. The Democrats should go *en masse* for him. There is no chance for electing their candidate, and Butler will answer all their purposes in shaking up the radical dry bones. If he should turn out to be a reformer, so much the better. It will be a new *role* for him, and one in which, properly and vigorously carried out, he will win much applause and perhaps distinction. So, then, let the Democrats of the Essex district unite with Butler's friends and secure his triumphant re-election to Congress.

Insufficient Grounds.

From the N. Y. World.

General Grant is a candidate for the Presidency on two grounds—first, a supposition, and second, an aspiration.

I. The supposition appears to be that, as a successful military man, the highest civil office is his due; on which hypothesis General Sherman, as the next most successful military man, ought to be Vice-President; General Sheridan, as the next, Chief Justice, and so on, until we would have colonel-senators, captain-judges, and corporal-sheriffs. Furthermore, on the same hypothesis, as the navy did only less than the army, Admiral Farragut, as the most successful sailor, ought to be our next succeeding President, with a Cabinet of post-captains, and a bench full of powder-boys. This, it is submitted, is not according to the eternal fitness of things. Grant is a soldier, a successful soldier. Let him remain the head of the army. Seymour is a statesman, a sagacious statesman. Put him in the White House. Let us have the right man in the right place.

II. As to the aspiration, it is let us have peace. This is a good aspiration. If capacity to form it entitles one to the Presidency, every mother's son of us ought to be in the White House to-day. We all want peace. War hasn't made any of us generals with unexampled rank, emoluments, and pay. When we say let us have peace, we are in dead earnest about it. We don't dictate the sentiment to our chief of staff, and then go out and order Meade to proclaim martial law on the eve of election in five great States. Not much. We don't have fifty horses in our stables, and receive each day eighty poor men's food at the public cost. War hasn't made us great; and when we come out for peace we are not turning our back on the best friend we ever had in the world.

But it is argued that because General Grant utters the aspiration he will make it a fact. If elected he will enter the White House at a time of great tumult and anarchy. He will find that life is not as secure as it should be, that liberty is much in danger, that property is far from safe. In one word, he will find that those things which it is the province of a good government to conserve are not properly attended to; and now, what in this exigency will he do? How will he let us have peace? Once before he has been called on to meet such a state of affairs as this, and in his course then is to be found an unerring indication of his purpose now. In the State of Texas it was reported to him last year that there was a condition of things analogous to that now extending over much of the country, and this was his view thereon:—"Believing it to be the province and duty of every good government to afford protection to the lives, liberty, and property of her citizens, I would recommend the declaration of martial law in Texas to secure these ends." Nor was this view confined merely to Texas, but expanded into a general rule, thus:—That "the application of martial law to one of these States would be a warning to all, and, if necessary, could be extended to others." Nor, furthermore, was this view promulgated under cover of the so-called Reconstruction acts. It was not until March 2, 1867, that the State of Texas was, among others, by virtue thereof "made subject to the military authority of the United States," and yet, on the 29th of the January preceding, General Grant coolly recommends "the declaration of martial law in Texas." It took an act of Congress, you see, to make Texas subject to the military authority of the United States, even in the minds of radical Congressmen, and yet General Grant, more radical even than they, recommends martial law without any act or acts at all. It is submitted that this is an ugly commentary on a serene text.

Is the South a New Ireland?

From the N. Y. Times.

"Shall we make a new Ireland in Ameria?" asks General Blair; and then he goes on to answer that the reconstruction policy of Congress has resulted in a "new Ireland"—an unhappy land, "proscribed and persecuted and trodden down as the old Ireland is." Of course, this is some of Blair's blarney. He is bidding for the votes of Irish-born citizens, and appeals to their prejudices by likening Congress to the English oppressor and the Southern States to the ill-used country from which they sprang. The appeal would be legitimate if it were true. It would be effective if it were not so directly at variance with facts that only a fool can honestly give it credence.

The South is not a "new Ireland" in any respect. Its treatment by Congress bears no analogy whatever to the treatment of Ireland by the English Government. Not a single Irish grievance has a parallel under the Reconstruction acts. Not a solitary right now claimed by or in behalf of the people of Ireland is withheld from the people of the South. The Republican policy in regard to the latter can have no more complete vindication than in the contrast it affords to the policy of Britain as the conqueror and ruler of Ireland.

England, as the ruler of Ireland, has shown us how a powerful nation may deem itself at liberty to vindicate the authority of the conqueror and to uphold the attributes of a governing power. It has never dealt generously with armed oppression or leniently with suppressed rebellion. Its acquisition of control has from the first been signalized by harsh punishments and stern repression. It did not wait for rebellion to justify confiscation; it found excuse for that in a mere difference of religious forms. It proscribed and persecuted men simply because they were Catholics. It hunted them like wild beasts because in matters of faith and opinion they differed from their English masters. It robbed them of lands and houses, and sent them forth as outcasts for attempting to exercise the commonest privileges of freemen. And having by tyrrany and wrong driven them into insurrection, it shot or hanged all it caught, appropriated their possessions, and transferred the lands of rebellious districts to its loyal adherents. It imposed upon the country an insolent hierarchy, representing an insignificant minority of the people, degraded the tillers of the soil to the level of serfs, and instituted a policy designed to depress domestic industry and render dependence upon Britain abject and complete. The severe measures recently called out by Fenianism, and the sufferings inflicted upon Fenian agents and leaders, prove that the British Government has not materially changed its tactics when resistance to its authority is in question.

Supposing, then, that Frank Blair means what he says when he asserts that the Republican policy has created a new Ireland in the South, what might we expect to find in that section of the Union? In the first place, every captured leader of the Rebellion executed as an example. Next, the banishment of thousands of their more conspicuous adherents. Next, the forfeiture of all their landed estates and their subdivision among the freedmen. Next, the erection of a strong military government, with officers instructed to punish summarily all who attempted to produce disaffection or indicate resistance. Such would be a partial reproduction of the British policy toward Ireland, which Blair tells us has been adopted and applied by Congress.

But mark the difference! Not a single Southern Rebel has been hanged or banished. On the contrary, they go about unmolested, travel to the North to construct Democratic platforms and nominate Democratic candidates, abuse and defy the Government which has treated them magnanimously, and actually boast of their determination to trample upon its laws and overthrow its work. Nor has there been any confiscation of Rebels' plantations, or any continued interference with the political privileges of those who would have destroyed the Union if they could. They cultivate their farms and pursue their avocations unmolested. Beyond the exclusion of a very limited class from Federal office, the whole people of the South share the rights and benefits of free government. They have absolute control of their local affairs, and participate freely in national government.

For the "proscription and persecution" which General Blair declares distinguish the Reconstruction policy, we look in vain anywhere. In the seven States which have been restored to the Union under the law, not one citizen is disfranchised by the General Government. No disability of any kind, in connection with the suffrage, is attendant upon reconstruction. With the trifling exception we have named, no penalty whatever is inflicted by reconstruction upon any class; Rebel and loyalist are equal in the eye of the law—in their freedom and opportunities. They share Federal representation and the management of their State's concerns. Reconstruction, therefore, gives the Southern people the fullest liberty. No oppression taints any part of it. If the Rebels are not content, it is not because they are proscribed or persecuted, but because the law which restores them to the freedom of the Union provides guarantees against the infliction of injustice upon the freedmen.

General Blair and his party violate truth when they represent the South as the victim of Federal tyranny. Sorrows it may have, the penalty of its own guilt; but it suffers no wrong from Congress, and should rather be grateful than rebellious.

Seymour and Blair.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Seymour has been West making half a dozen speeches a day, more or less, and on everything in the heavens and in the earth and in the waters under the earth except Seymour and Blair as the Democratic ticket and excepting the main plank of the Democratic platform. Blair comes to New York, and, regardless of his tabooing by the Manhattan Club and the warnings of the Bohemians who dance about that club, he stands and speaks bravely and squarely on the main plank of the Democratic platform, the unconstitutionality of the reconstruction laws, and the Democratic masses applaud him to the echo. He is not to be put down or kept out of sight by the Manhattan ring, nor does he intend that the Democratic platform shall be hid away in the dark. Blair, too, goes the whole ticket, Seymour and Blair, while Seymour ignores Blair and goes only for Seymour as the representative of the Democratic faith. Hence, as the real embodiment of the Tammany creed, Blair is the man who ought to be at the head of the ticket; for, sink or swim, he stands by his colors.

Once More Unto the Breach.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

It is gratifying to know that throughout the whole extent of the Northern States the Democrats and conservatives are fully aroused to the necessity of earnest, active, and industrious exertion to carry the election next week. The people themselves are all-powerful. They can achieve victory if they will, even when leaders are recreant. It is a source of peculiar satisfaction to witness this demonstration on the part of the masses, in defiance of the indifference and the treachery of the Tammany clique, which assumed to manage the campaign, and up to this time have managed it only in the interest of our opponents. Never before was a party cursed with such management. All was confided to the Tammany ring, which, with large promises, undertook to manage the whole affair. The Congressional Committee at Washington was abrogated. The whole control of the canvass was impudently assumed by the New York managers. The result was, nothing whatever was done. Tammany was content with the local triumph in New York State, and was willing to let the rest of the country take care of itself.

Fortunately, the October elections opened the eyes of the Democrats and conservatives to the faults, follies, and deliberate errors of omission and commission through which they had failed to realize the success to which they were entitled. They have been prompt to repair these errors. They have, not only for the present, but for all future time, ignored the cabal of New York lobbyists in every political campaign, who assumed control only for the most selfish purposes. The masses have discovered that they can no longer rely upon such miserable charlatans in politics, and, having already suffered, are determined to suffer no longer from this source. They have determined to act for themselves. If they will do this in every voting precinct throughout the country, they will even yet win a glorious victory.

The Central Committee at New York has proved a fraud, a deception, an *ignis fatuus*, leading the conservatives only to defeat. The safety of the party is in acting independently, awaiting no instructions, expecting no aid from that impotent source. Our people can win the fight. They can yet achieve a glorious victory. They can drive radicalism to the wall in this contest, if they will all act together and depend only on themselves. The radicals were jubilant so long as they found the Democrats and conservatives depending upon this treacherous New York junta; but so soon as they found that it had been denounced and cast aside, they began to despond. We are gratified to find that the exposition that has been made has aroused the Democratic masses throughout the country to a sense of the necessity of self-dependence. This sentiment will go far to carry us triumphantly through the election. The idea of depending upon central committees of any description, whether national, or State, or county committees, is erroneous. It enervates and paralyzes the energies of a party. It relieves individuals from the responsibility of exertion. It leaves all the work of the many to be done by a few, who often, as in this instance, do it badly.

What is wanting now is for the masses of the friends of the Constitution, the Union, and civil liberty—the opponents of radical extravagances and usurpations—to unite together in one serried phalanx, to wait for the word or help of no committee, but to go to work for the next few days, each for himself, to labor early and late, and unceasingly, to bring out the fullest Democratic and conservative vote in opposition to radicalism that can be polled. There should nothing be left undone that any one man can do. There should no vote be left unpolled that is entitled to be polled. There should be no Democratic or conservative vote, whether able to go unaided to the polls, or lame, halt, or blind, requiring assistance, that should not be put into the ballot-box.

It is of more than ordinary importance that every Democratic and conservative vote in the country should be cast. The existing crisis is extraordinary. If we are defeated now, there might be never again a Presidential election, never any more constitutional liberty, nothing but a military despotism, and then—empire. To avoid this it is necessary that every vote opposed to empire under the existing radical rulers shall be cast on the 31 of November. It is especially essential to our Southern friends that they shall cast their fullest vote. It is necessary to their safety and to the preservation of the peace of the country that the full force of the conservatives and anti-radicals shall be shown unmistakably in this election. Let every vote be cast, and let frauds be prevented, and all will be well.

The Democratic Stampede on Financial Issues.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Democratic party, ashamed of their candidates, and repudiating the revolutionary features of their platform, are vainly endeavoring to make a stand and rally their panic-stricken and deserting ranks by misrepresenting financial issues. Here also they are in hurried retreat from all their leading positions. Mr. Pendleton, finding that the people see nothing but ruin in paying off the entire National debt in greenbacks, thus swelling our currency to $2,500,000,000 and destroying its value, now declares that he never advocated that policy. Other Democratic orators find that the clause in the Democratic platform calling for the equal taxation of every species of property involves a system of direct taxation on all real estate and fixed capital, without regard to its income; that it admits of no discrimination in favor of the poor or against articles of vice or luxury; that for every dollar it would collect out of the national bonds it would collect forty dollars out of real estate and other permanent investments; and that it is, in fact, the most unequal system of taxation which human ingenuity could devise. They are, therefore, actively pooh-poohing this feature of the Democratic platform, and assuring their hearers that it does not mean what it says.

Mr. Seymour himself has explained that the bulk of our National bonds is held by Savings Banks and Insurance Companies, and that the property of their two millions of depositors and insurers is invested by these companies in the National debt. What is not so held is owned mainly by our friends in Germany, not by the aristocrats nor capitalists, but by the intelligent middle classes there, who believe in American institutions. It is clearly base, and not very clearly profitable, to swindle our chambermaids and servant girls under pretense of rescuing our "poor taxpayers" from the clutch of the bloated bondholders. Therefore the great Democratic drama of the "Bloated Bondholders and the Suffering Taxpayers" refuses to run through the season, since the hero of the plot is discovered to be a sneak who is picking the pockets of servant girls under pretense of protecting virtue and aiding the indigent.

Then there was a very nice little device by which the national bonds were all to be paid off in twenty years by a simple tax on the bonds themselves. Upon this policy the national credit would flourish as the fabled serpent grew fat by perpetually consuming his own tail. But it is found on careful study that this policy results in no revenue—that what we collect in taxation on the bonds we pay in increased rates of interest.

The Democratic platform has also a nice little clause in favor of one currency. But on inquiry it is ascertained that the Democratic party in Congress voted almost solid for two currencies, "one for the boudholder and another for the laborer and pensioner," while the Republican party voted by a heavy majority in favor of paying the interest on the public debt and duties on imports in greenbacks, hoping thereby to keep the greenbacks at par with gold. We are indebted to the Democratic party, therefore, for our two currencies. Hence they are beginning to fight shy on this question.

They talked loudly of economy. But it is found that the same city government of New York which our Republican Mayor Opdyke ran in 1861 and 1862 for less than $12,000,000 a year, costs under Mayor Hoffman over $24,000,000 a year, being twice as much per head for our whole population under a Democratic Mayor as under a Republican, gold and other prices remaining the same. As for national expenditures, notwithstanding all the abuses of President Johnson's Administration, the checks thrown around it are such that it costs $15,000,000 less in gold per annum to run the entire civil service of our national Government under Johnson than it did under Buchanan. These facts close the discussion on economical points.

In answer to their allegations that the national debt is on the increase, we show that since June, 1865, the whole amount of debt then incurred and outstanding, including that for which no bonds were ever issued, but which was met and paid by taxes, has been reduced from $3,300,000,000 to $2,500,000,000. In short, that the national debt with which we ended the war is now one-fourth paid. To their complaints that we are still as far from specie payments as ever, and their inquiries why gold does not come down to par, we answer:—During the past three years the Government has been compelled to fund about $1,100,000,000 of short and accruing obligations into bonds payable in twenty years or at the option of the Government after five years.

This funding process has kept the Government constantly a borrower, has compelled it to keep steadily pouring on the market its new obligations, with which the market was already glutted. So long as this process continued its credit could not rise to par. But now that the funding process is complete, and the Government is no longer a borrower, nothing but Democratic threats of repudiation will prevent us from ultimately borrowing all the money we want at three or four per cent. This would reduce our annual interest by $60,000,000 a year. Hence, the first great measure of national economy is to crush all attempts at repudiation as incendiary, treasonable, and too costly to be even agitated.

In verification of these facts, we show that bonds declined two per cent. when Seymour and Blair were nominated, and recently advanced seven per cent. when it was generally announced that their success had ceased to be possible, and Democratic organs in despair declared for a change of measures and of men. There is, therefore, as general a cessation of the Democratic fire on the financial questions as on reconstruction. Seymour tells them to "push the debt and taxation issue," but, having grasped the sword by the blade-point, instead of the hilt, the harder they "push" it the deeper it wounds them.

Republicans of New York and Pennsylvania! take up the challenge which Mr. Seymour has thrown down, and "push the financial question. The Democratic party can be compelled to break ranks and run as far and as fast on that battle-field as on any other. Let your watchword be, "We entered upon the war for the Union with pure motives, we conducted it for wise ends, we fought it with noble blood, and we will pay for it with good money."

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in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 12 1y

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Importer and Dealer in FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER-WARE, offers the largest assortment of FRENCH CLOCKS
In Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail. 1 29

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.
1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK. 1868.
1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.
1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.
1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.
1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.
1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.
1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.
1 1y

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 22 2m

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 10 20 3m

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila.; No. 93 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and Nos. 154 and 156 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a half century are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in the most unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 m w f 1 m

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BONDS
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of their years' manufacture.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,
JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.
No. 409 WALNUT St.
AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR
Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL
Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 28 PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10 40s	$201,000 00
120,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	131,400 00
50,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000 State of Pennsylvania six per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,300 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
5,000 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500 120 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,830 00
5,000 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,000 00
20,000 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,200 00
201,900 Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par. Market value; Cost, $1,089,679 20.	$1,102,832 50
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 07
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $9076 00 estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank $103,617 10	
Cash in Drawer 298 52	183,315 62
	$1,507,635 15

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
Edmund A. Souder,	James Traquair,
Joseph H. Seal,	William C. Ludwig,
Theophilus Paulding,	Jacob P. Jones,
Hugo Craig,	James B. McFarland,
Edward Darlington,	Joshua P. Eyre,
John B. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Hallett, Jr.,
George G. Leiper,	George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,	T. Morgan, Pittsburg.
Edward Lafourcade,	I. B. Semple, "
Jacob Riegel,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 7 8 1

WINES, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 22

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,013,523 69
PREMIUMS	1,151,516 40
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693 22	INCOME FOR 1867 $850,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas R. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 23

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
8 15 FREE GALLERY.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with uprights flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., alway on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 8 25

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 5 16 6

PROCEEDINGS OF CITY COUNCILS.

The stated meeting of each branch of Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH

Organized shortly after three o'clock, with President Stokley in the chair.

A communication was received from the Register of Wills, asking better office accommodations, which was referred to the Committee on Property.

A message was received from the Mayor, inclosing a communication from the President of the Stafford Wooden Pavement Company, and suggesting that a committee be appointed to visit Boston, and examine the Stafford Wooden Pavement laid in Court House Square. It was further stated, that proper transportation would be furnished said committee, if so appointed.

Mr. CATTELL then moved a special committe be appointed to visit Boston, to make the necessary examination, provided said trip shall be no expense to the city, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Cattell Fox, Page, Kersey and King, were appointed.

Colonel PAGE arose to a question of privilege as to certain remarks reported in these columns as having been made at the last meeting of Councils, by Mr. Fox, accusing him of being an anti-railroad man, and making himself prominent as such at the annual meetings of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. Furthermore, Mr. Fox, by implication, intimated that Colonel Page was acting in a professional capacity in his opposition at said meetings, which that gentleman stated to be incorrect.

Mr. FOX said, in the remarks referred to he spoke in a general sense, and did not wish to reflect personally on the gentlemen.

Colonel PAGE then said, he wished to say, at this time, that he was not an anti-railroad man, and his opposition at the annual meetings referred to was not to the road itself, but to its management, believing that if a man did not do his best to correct any matter he complained of, he was himself culpable. He had never received one penny in the shape of a professional fee for the opposition spoken of, nor could such be purchased for money. He had acted as an independent stockholder, and nothing more, and he thought proper to make this explanation that there might be no misconception of facts.

Mr. FOX said that, at the last annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, a committee of prominent and well-known citizens had been appointed to examine into its management, and they had reported favorably. Notwithstanding this, was he (Mr. Fox) to take the opinion of Colonel Page, against the opinion and examination of this committee of investigation?

Colonel PAGE did not ask any member to take his opinion; he simply desired to place himself right upon the record.

The Chair here decided that discussion must cease upon the matter, and the regular business was then proceeded with.

A communication was presented from the management of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company, asking that the lease of certain wharves on the Schuylkill, occupied by them, and on which they have expended a large amount of money, should be extended. The lease is for five years, and they desire an extension of the term which it had been recently decided could be legally made. Referred to the Committee on Girard Estate.

Mr. CATTELL presented an ordinance providing that Lancaster avenue, between Forty-first street and Hestonville, should be placed in proper repair, by being paved, notwithstanding that the gas and water had not yet been introduced. The wants of the citizens required immediate action in this respect, and he hoped the measure would pass.

Messrs. KING and BARLOW opposed the passage of the bill at this time, which was finally referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. SMITH presented a petition from manufacturers and others in the lower part of Germantown, asking the location of the Independence Steam Fire Engine Company in that neighborhood, which was referred to the Committee on Trusts and fire of Common Council.

The Chamber then proceeded to the consideration of the ordinance appropriating $4239·10 for the services of extra policemen on election day.

Mr. KAMERLY moved to strike out the amount named and insert $15,000, which might be voted for the benefit of the police with as much propriety as the sum proposed in the ordinance.

Colonel PAGE and Mr. KING were in favor of paying the men appointed for but one day, instead of two as proposed in the bill.

Mr. KING was opposed to the amendment of Dr. Kamerly.

Dr. KAMERLY—I know you are, and I expect you all will be.

Mr. FOX then advocated the passage of the bill as presented, when Mr. Francisens moved to postpone until the next meeting, at four o'clock, which was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH presented a resolution for the extension of the track of the Second and Third Street Passenger Railway along Amber street, from Frankford avenue to Lehigh avenue, and thence to Frankford avenue, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Colonel PAGE presented an ordinance providing that on the receipt by any department of money due to the city, it shall be the duty of the person receiving the money, to receive the signature of the person paying the same to the memorandum of payment, on the books of the department, the said memorandum of payment to be dated the day the money is received, and to be attested by the clerk, or other person receiving it. Referred to the Committee on Law.

A resolution was received from the Committee on Trusts and Fire, providing that the fire and hose companies within the First Fire Division shall meet from 8 to 10 P. M. on the 16th of November, to vote for an Assistant Engineer for the First District, and make returns to the Directors of the Fire Department on the Tuesday following. The person having the highest number of votes to be returned to Select Council, and if confirmed by them, he shall be the Assistant Engineer. Attached to the resolution is a long report, setting forth that the election held on the second Monday of September was irregularly and unfairly conducted, and is, therefore, null and void.

The returns of that election give the position to Mr. Sweeney, for whom it was claimed that eight regular and legal votes had been cast.

Colonel PAGE expressed his views at length, substantially favoring the confirmation of Mr. Sweeney, and denouncing the evils which would come upon firemen if they allowed political feelings or influences to enter into their actions.

Mr. SHERMER arose to explain certain matters appertaining to the investigation made by the committee of which he was a member, when

Mr. BARLOW inquired of him whether Mr. Sweeney had eight legal votes.

Mr. SHERMER—Yes, sir.

Mr. BARLOW—Was that the highest number of votes any one of the candidates had?

Mr. SHERMER—Yes, sir; but——

Mr. BARLOW—Then, Mr. Sweeney is the Assistant Engineer, without doubt.

Mr. STOKLEY then called Mr. Cattell to the chair, and gave his views upon the matter, specifying the irregularities and illegalities of the election held in September, and characterizing it as a series of frauds from beginning to end so far as the election of Assistant Engineer in the First District was concerned.

Colonel PAGE moved to lay the report of the committee on the table, which was agreed to by a vote of 13 yeas to 11 nays, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Barlow, Bumm, Campbell, Duffy, Hookey, Hopkins, Kamerly, King, Marcus, McCutcheon, Morrison, Page and Plumley.

NAYS—Messrs. Cattell, Cramer, Fox, Francisens, Hodgdon, Jones, Kersey, Manuel, Ritchie, Shermer, and Stokley, President.

Colonel PAGE then moved that Mr. Sweeney be confirmed as Assistant Engineer of the First District, which was agreed to by a vote of 17 yeas to 4 nays, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Barlow, Bumm, Campbell, Cattell, Duffy, Fox, Hodgdon, Hookey, Hopkins, Kamerly, King, Marcus, McCutcheon, Morrison, Page, Plumley and Ritchie.

NAYS—Messrs. Kersey, Manuel, Shermer and Stokley.

The bills from Common Council were then considered. The one providing for paying the Inspectors of Horned Cattle was indefinitely postponed; the others were concurred in, as far as acted on, and the Chamber adjourned.

COMMON BRANCH.

This Chamber was called to order at a quarter past three o'clock. President Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., in the Chair.

A communication was received from the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, setting forth that for the building of culverts in the year 1867, alongside of passenger railways tracks, the companies have been charged the following sums:—

Schuylkill River Railway	$153·30
Union	126·03
Green and Coates	314·36
Frankford and Southwark	265·08
Thirteenth and Fifteenth	199·80
Second and Third	58·40
Seventeenth and Nineteenth	376·24
Tenth and Eleventh	59·60
Fourth and Eighth	97·00
Philadelphia City	94·96
Race and Vine	211·70
Lombard and South	5·50
Spruce and Pine	5·50
Ridge Avenue	17·00
Total	$1975·14

These bills, though on record, were not rendered to the several companies until the 10th of the present month, since which the following amounts have been received:—

Oct. 17—Frankford and Southw'k Railway Co.	$265·08
Oct. 17—Tenth and Eleventh Sts. Railway Co.	59·60
Oct. 17—Second and Third Sts. Railway Co.	58·40
Oct. 23—Philadelphia City Railway Co.	94·96
Total received to date	$468·44

Laid on the table.

From the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison, was received a communication asking for an additional appropriation of $4500, for groceries, &c. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Petitions from the various wards were received, and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. STOCKHAM offered a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to examine into the legality of the lease entered into by Mr. James Tuthill, for Reed street wharf. Passed.

Mr. GATES presented a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to pave Green street from Chelten avenue to Queen street. Referred to Committee on Highways.

The resolution from Select Council, directing the City Treasurer to register all warrants presented to him whose dates are anterior to July 1, 1868, and have been paid in conformity to ordinance, was concurred in.

The Finance Committee reported an ordinance approving the salaries of J. G. Dickson, License Clerk in the Highway Department. Passed.

The same committee reported an ordinance appropriating $1521 to the Inspectors of the County Prison to pay Mr. Henry C. Fox for plumbing work done in the prison. Passed.

Mr. BARDSLEY, from the Committee on Highways, reported a resolution for the paving of Montrose street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth; Western street, from Twenty-first to Twenty-second, and Sansom street, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution for grading Orianna street, from Susquehanna avenue to Diamond street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution for the paving of Tulip street from Otis to York, and Orkney street from Diamond to Norris street. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify the owners of property on Twenty-third street, from Washington avenue to Christian, that said street will be required for public use. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution for the grading and paving of the footways on Twenty-second street, from Columbia avenue to Susquehanna avenue. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to advertise for proposals for the construction of a sewer on Eighth street, north of Willow. Agreed to.

Mr. STOCKHAM, of the Committee on Port Wardens, reported a resolution authorizing a certain transfer in the appropriation to the Department of Markets, for the raising of a sunken canal boat in the Schuylkill, opposite the Spring Garden Gas Works. Agreed to.

Mr. EVANS, Chairman of the Special Committee to whom was referred the ordinance creating a department of Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph, reported back the ordinance submitted to them, and asked its passage.

Mr. HETZELL moved an amendment that the Superintendent be appointed by the Mayor and not chosen by Councils.

Mr. DILLON moved to postpone the consideration of the bill for two weeks. Lost.

Mr. HETZELL opposed the taking away of power from the Mayor. He believed the bill to have been gotten up purposely for partisan purposes. If the Republican candidate had been elected there would have been nothing said of a change needed in that department.

Mr. HANCOCK said he was in favor of the bill, and he was still in favor of taking away the power of appointing policemen from the Mayor. He was in favor of that, because a party of roughs and cut-throats had come here and defeated the Republican party by casting fraudulent votes.

Mr. EVANS favored the bill. He considered the change necessary, because it would be a saving of money to the city. The operators are men crippled in the late war, and are sworn in as policemen. The new bill reduces the pay of the Superintendent and operators.

Mr. DILLON opposed the bill at length, and General WAGNER and others favored it.

Mr. HETZELL moved to indefinitely postpone. Lost.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Hetzell's amendment resulting—Yeas, 8; nays, 33. The amendment of course fell.

The bill passed.

Mr. OGDEN, from the Committee on Schools, reported an ordinance authorizing the sale of the lot and buildings thereon, on the west side of Fifth street, near Noble. Postponed.

Mr. WILLETTS offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Highways to repair a break on Vine street, above Ninth, which is exceedingly dangerous. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. SIMPSON presented an ordinance providing for the sale of city property on Mechanic street (the old station house), in the Twenty-first Ward. Passed.

The resolution from Select Council, providing for the appointment of a committee to visit Boston for the purpose of examining the Stafford Wood Pavement, at the expense of the patentee, was concurred in.

The Committee from Common Council consists of Messrs. Harper, Ray, Gates, Haucock and Dillon.

Mr. CREELY offered a resolution to change the place of holding the election in the Seventh Division of the Seventh Ward. Agreed to.

Mr. BARDSLEY offered a resolution instructing the City Controller to pay a warrant of $200 for certain work for the city. Passed.

The same gentleman offered a resolution requesting the Mayor, President of Council, and the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, to act in conjuction with the commission appointed to build a bridge over the Schuylkill at South street. Postponed.

The resolution from Select Council granting permission to the Second and Third Street Passenger Railway Company to extend their track, was concurred in. Other bills from Select Council were concurred in and the Chamber adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last night there was an immense jam at Concert Hall on the occasion of the mass meeting of the Irish Republicans. Addresses were made by John M. Moriarty, Esq., Dr. David Bell, Dr. William Keith, and others.

—The second annual Sunday-School Jubilee, in aid of the Home for Aged and Infirm Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, was held last evening at the Academy of Music.

—Peter Rowland, living at No. 1614 Palmer Street, had a hearing yesterday before Alderman Beitler on the charge of getting persons on the extra assessment who did not reside in this city. The testimony showed that he had prevailed upon William and James King, residents of Delaware, to be assessed. He was held to answer at court.

—Charles J. Conover, aged 30 years, residing at Bloodgood's Hotel, foot of Walnut street, was found in his room last evening, with his throat badly cut. A razor was lying by his side, but his injuries were such as to prevent him from giving any account of the affair. He was taken to the Hospital.

—William Becker, Jr. employed in Megarge's paper mill, on the Wissahickon, was badly injured yesterday afternoon. One of his hands was caught between the hot rollers used in the drying-room, and the bones were not only crushed, but the flesh burned off the hand.

—Mary Dolan, a child four years of age, residing at No. 1648 Bawn street was seriously if not dangerously injured, yesterday, at her home. She was playing near the stove, when her clothes took fire, and before the flames could be extinguished the child was burned on nearly every portion of her person. The little sufferer was removed to the hospital, where her case was pronounced almost hopeless.

—On Tuesday last the Philadelphia Rifle Corps had their last out-door shooting practice for this season. The greatest number of bull's-eyes (4 inches in diameter, distance of 500 feet) were hit by G. F. Kolb, F. Langenheim, and C. H. Parbs. The closest centre shots in bull's eyes were made by Parbs, Zaiss, and Langenheim. The best shots on the ring-target were made by A. Winters, J. Reist, C. Schmid, and F. Gutekunst, their successive shots being respectively 30, 29, 28, and 26 rings, the greatest number that could be made being 36. The prizes were distributed to the successful marksmen, on Wednesday evening, at the headquarters of the corps.

—Jacob Milvey, colored, fifteen years of age, fell from a house in Hurst street, and injured his back. J. W. Davis, twenty-three years of age, residing at No. 328 South Front street, had his jawbone broken and hand mashed yesterday in the rigging of an oyster boat. Thomas Barton, colored, residing No. 252 Quince street, fell in the street yesterday from exhaustion, and injured his head. Barton is a young man of about eighteen years of age, and when admitted to the Hospital was evidently in the last stage of consumption. Emanuel Blossa, employed in the steam dying establishment, No. 210 South Eighth street, had his arm badly injured by being caught in some of the machinery. Henry Kanebel, residing No. 575 South Penn street, had his left leg broken by an anchor falling on him on the wharf.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134½.

—Seymour snubbed his Baltimore friends.

—Quiet reigns in New Orleans at present.

—The Fond-du-Lac (Wisconsin) skating rink was burned yesterday. Loss, $20,000.

—The Agricultural Fair at Staunton, Va., closed yesterday, after a successful season.

—Horatio Seymour, who is on a stumping tour for the Presidency, was at Reading last night.

—Hon. James M. Ashley, of Ohio, addressed a grand Republican meeting in Harrisburg last evening.

—Governor Scott congratulates the people of South Carolina on their good behavior since his proclamation.

—The new northern wing of the Treasury Department at Washington will be entirely finished by the 1st of January next.

—Last evening the Episcopal Convention closed its sessions with impressive ceremonies at Calvary Church, New York city.

—The Virginia State Treasurer publishes a statement for the past year, which shows a balance on hand, October 1, of $193,000.

—Police affairs are badly mixed up in New Orleans, General Steadman having tendered his resignation, which has not been accepted.

—Rev. E. V. Gerhart was inaugurated as Professor of Theology in the Seminary of the Reformed Church, at Mercersburg, Pa., on Tuesday last.

—Judge Weisel's prospects for election to Congress in the Fourth Maryland district are good. If the Union voters will only go to the polls he will be elected.

—An enthusiastic meeting of one-armed and one-legged veteran "Boys in Blue" yesterday at Tory, New York, evinced their determination to vote for their old leader, Grant.

—In a prize fight at Framingham, Mass., yesterday, John Horan, one of the combatants struck the centre stake on the sixty-fourth round, smashed his hand, broke his arm, and thus lost the prize.

—General Reynolds, one of the most gallant and loyal soldiers in the United States army, has incurred the displeasure of the Blair-Seymour-Johnson-Hampton-Forrest party, and is to be removed from his command in Texas.

—This evening Seymour "will speak his piece" to the "faithful" and "unterrified" at the Academy of Music. Many Republicans will be on hand, anxious to see more of the man whose withdrawal has been so earnestly advised by the leaders of his party.

—Our grand old War Secretary, Edwin M. Stanton, the friend of the martyr Lincoln, and a man whose every pulsation beats for the good of his country, will speak at the Academy of Music to-morrow night. Philadelphia will accord him a welcome worthy of her revolutionary fame and the heroic part which she enacted in the late war for the preservation of the Union.

—Last week a remarkable and successful blast was made at the Richmond (Va.) granite quarry, now owned by a company in Philadelphia, one entire block of clear beautiful granite, measuring 100 feet long, 23 feet thick, 20 feet wide, was thrown out from the solid mass of the quarry. This immense block contains 46,000 cubic feet, 8,280,0 0 pounds, or 3600 tons. This is probably as large if not a larger stone in one piece ever before quarried either in ancient or modern times.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The *Moniteur* of to-day says the Army bill, which passed the Austrian Reichsrath, will not be agned by the Emperor. It adds that the Minister of War, Baron von Beust, has said publicly that Austria is arming only in proportion to the extent of her population.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—The announcement is made by the Ministry, that the interpretation which has been put upon the recent speech of Baron von Beust is a false one, and that the policy of Austria is peace.

VIENNA, Oct. 29—P. M.—The Diet has passed a bill giving authority to the Government to recruit 40 000 additional soldiers, Baron von Buest having given formal assurances that the men to be enlisted will merely fill up the deficiency in the standing army, and not swell it above the number fixed by law.

VIENNA, Oct. 29.—The Ministry have made an explanation to the Reichsrath as to the strength of the army.

The normal war footing is fixed at 800,000 men, and the present active force is not to be increased.

LONDON, Oct. 29—Evening.—The leaders of the Liberal party have, after a careful survey of the field, become convinced that they are sure of a choice in the coming election of a large majority of Liberal members to the new House of Commons. The following has been quietly named in Liberal circles as the probable cast of the new Ministry:—Premier, Right Hon. William E. Gladstone; Foreign Secretary, John Bright; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hugh Culling Eardley Childers; Lord Chancellor, Sir Roundell Palmer; Secretary of War, Marquis of Huntington.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The sessions of the North German Diet will be formally opened by King William in person on November 4, and it is asserted, on semi-official authority, that the speech from the throne will be reassuring and of a pacific character.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Queen Isabella and suite are expected to arrive here on November 6.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29,—The steamer Eagle, from Havana, brings a copy of the proclamation issued by the Republican Revolutionary Committee. It is full of fire, and breathes the most intense revolutionary spirit. The document recites the acts of despotism of Queen Isabella, and concludes with a strong appeal to Cubans to proclaim for a federal republic. It concludes:—"We pronounce for liberty, equality, and fraternity. Cubans and Spaniards, we demand popular suffrage without coercion, a dissolution of the permanent army, the establishment of a national militia, justice to all classes, municipal independence, liberty of the press, liberty of discussion, freedom of commerce, freedom of industry, freedom to emigrate, and the abolition of the monopoly of slavery. Let us defend our liberty with dignity, and respect all opinions. Let us embrace the opportunity to secure the freedom of Cuba. Viva Spanish liberty! Viva the liberty of Cuba! Viva the Federal Republic!"

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6 24 MOON RISES....4 25
SUN SETS....4 59 HIGH WATER....1 23

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pereire	Havre	New York	Oct. 10
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 16
Canada	London	New York	Oct. 17
City of Boston	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 17
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20
America	Southampton	New York	Oct. 20
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 20

FOR EUROPE.

France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Bellona	New York	London	Oct. 31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 31
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 31
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 3
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 3
China	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
City Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 7
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 31
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 31
Eagle	New York	Havana	Nov. 5
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 6
States & Stripes	Philada	Havana	Nov. 10
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 14

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, Havre, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. fr. Gold Hunter, Crowell, St. John, N. B., Warren & Gregg.
Sch Millville Ranear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Sch Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr John Farnum, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.
Schr W. F. Cushing, Crasmer, from Salem.
Schr Kansas, Phillips, from Seaford, Del.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Millville, Renear, from Millville, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, hence, at Wilmington, N. C. 28th inst.
Steamship Saxon, Boggs, hence, at Boston yesterday afternoon.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 27th inst.
Barque Spes and Fides, Olsen, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 16th inst.
Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, hence, at Trieste 10th inst.
Barque Louise, Delphy, hence, at Liverpool 17th instant.
Barque White Cloud, Freeman, hence for Saco, at Holmes' Hole 28th inst.
Brig Gondolier, Roberts, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.
Brig Prentiss Hobbs, Snow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 27th inst.
Brig Harriet Baker, Webber, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.
Brigs Mansanilla, Coombs, hence for Salem, and H. McGlivery, Brewster, do. for Belfast, at Holmes' Hole 28th inst.
Schr E. A. Conant, Brantberg, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 19th inst.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, for Philadelphia, sailed from Carcenas 22d inst.
Schr Charles Comery, Kuhn, hence, at Bangor 27th instant.
Schr Annie T. Martin, Buell, hence, at Portsmouth 27th inst.
Schrs Naiad Queen, Chase, and Decatur Oakes, Berry, hence, at Fall River 28th inst.
Schr O. L. Rourke, Rourke, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 23d inst.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, hence, at New Bedford 27th inst.
Schrs George Fales, Nickerson, and Westmoreland, Rice, hence at Providence 27th inst.
Schrs Agate, Naughler, from Provincetown; Hortensia, Norton, from Boston; Emma P. Fox, Case, from Plainfield; and E. G. Willard, Parsons, from Portland, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 29th inst.
Schr A. F. Kindburg, Thomas, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 26th inst.
Schr Island Home, Carver, from Vinalhaven, with granite for Philadelphia, when off George's Shoals 17th inst., bearing E by S. 20 miles, sprung aleak, and sunk at 4 P. M. on the 18th. Crew rescued by schr Farragut, and transferred to the brig Gen Havelock, and landed at Windsor, N. S., from whence they were brought to Portland, in the steamer Chase. The I. H. registered 150 tons, was built at Vinalhaven in 1867, and sailed from that port.
Schrs Rebecca Florence Craten, and H. F. Baker, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York 28th inst.
Schrs E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, from New Haven; Boston Smith; Fremont Gibbs; and Daniel Brittain, Springer, from Boston; Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, from Providence; and John E. Taylor, Young, from Bridgeport, all for Philadelphia, at New York 28th instant.
Schrs Ethan Allen, Blake, and Georgie Deering, Willard, hence, at Portland 28th inst.
Schrs Village Queen, Tilloison, and Henry May, Packett, hence, at Providence 28th inst.
Schrs C. G. Cramner, Cranmer, from Boston for Philadelphia; M. S. Haldaway, Fowle, do. for Portland; Antelope, Paine, do. for Provincetown; B. F. Reeves, do. for Boston; Aid, do. for Lynn; Maggy Mulvy, Rogers, do. for do.; Hattie, Coombs, Newport for Philadelphia; and Dermont, James, Portland for do., at Holmes' Hole 28th inst.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs; J. Truman, Gibbs; and Sarah, Cobb hence, at New Bedford 28th inst.
Schr Matthew Kenney, Ogden, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schsr Lady Ellen, Corson; H. A. Weeks Hickman; J. Paine, Rich; George Taulane, Adams, A. H. Edwards Bartlett; Cordelia Norwick, Hunter; Samuel Carver, Jr., Cullen; Emma B Shaw, Shaw; and M. S. Roberts Willets, hence, at Boston 28th inst.
Schr Star, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 28th inst.
Schrs Elizabeth Magee, from Salem for Philadelphia, and Sarah N. Smith, Philadelphia for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.
Schr Martha Tilton, of Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.
Schrs Clara, from Philadelphia for Boston, and Starlight, do. for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst. Sailed, all the vessels above reported except brig Gondolier.
Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C. 28th inst.
Steamtugs J. W. Lynn, and Bramell, hence at Savannah yesterday.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, cleared at New York 28th inst., for Alexandria.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Orders have been given to remove the Pollock Rip Lightvessel (No. 2) about 700 yards to the northward and eastward of her present position, and the removal will be made the first favorable opportunity.
Boston, Oct. 27, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid about fifteen fathoms eastward of the brig Diadem, of Wallboy, sunk near the Lindgeon Lightvessel, east coast.
The buoy lies in 8½ fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings:—
Dudgeon Lightvessel, E. by N., distant 1 7 16th mile.
The spars of the vessel are all showing above high water.
By order. ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Oct. 12, 1868.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL STYLES

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR GENTLEMEN,

ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

FIT GUARANTEED.

BARTLETT,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

10 16 fmw3 ABOVE CHESNUT.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 18 3m ERNEST SOPP.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, KEOKUK, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. WEDNESDAY, of November 18, 1868, for completing the excavation of the Prism, and the construction of the embankment wall of the canal for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

The Canal is to be about 7¾ miles along, extending from Nashville, Iowa, to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside of the Canal is to be from 300 to 400 feet in embankment and 250 feet in excavation, and in low water to be five feet deep. All the material excavated from the Prism of the Canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance, will be about 3·9 feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs the bottom of the Canal will have a slope 1½ inches to the mile. The embankment to be built of earth, clay, and rock; to be ten feet wide on the top, including the rip-rap covering and to be two feet above high water mark with slopes of 1½ base to 1 vertical on the outside, and ¾ base to 1 vertical on the inside. The average thickness of the rip rap protection to be 2½ feet on the outside, 2 feet on the inside, and 1 foot on the top.

A portion of the above has already been constructed—say one ninth, the balance or so much thereof as the remainder of the funds appropriated—about $200 000—will pay for, is to be relet.

All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee, signed by two responsible persons.

Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished upon application at this office.

The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the material (excepting right of way and land for borrow-pits), implements, and machinery, and performing all the work according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.

Fifteen per cent. of the amount of any work done, or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their place of residence and Post Office address.

Plans, maps specifications, and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at this Office for fifteen days prior to the date of the letting.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the location of the work before sending in their bids.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be endorsed:—"Proposals for work on the Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel 35th Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
Official:—
L. COOPER OVERMAN,
Captain Corps of Engineers.
10 30 16t

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER, 9 1

THE OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

RICHARD VAUX,
PRESIDENT.

PETER A. KEYSER,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

MARTIN LANDENBERGER,
TREASURER.

H. H. WAINWRIGHT,
SECRETARY.

MANAGERS,
EVAN RANDOLPH,
BENJAMIN BULLOCK,
MARTIN LANDENBERGER,
RICHARD C. RIDGWAY,
RICHARD J. DOBBINS,
PETER A. KEYSER,
CHARLES H. MUIRHEID,
JOSEPH F. TOBIAS.

THE "OLD OAKS" CEMETERY

Is situated on the Township Line road, at the intersection of Nicetown lane, and embraces Sixty-nine Acres of romantically beautiful land. It is the estate known for many years as "Old Oaks," late the country seat of John Tucker, Esq.

The name is taken from the great number and unusual thrift and beauty of the majestic "Old Oak" trees now growing on the property, and which lend to it a charm and appearance of permanency peculiarly in harmony with the purposes to which the ground is dedicated.

No better selection of a location for a Cemetery could have been made. All the advantages possessed by each of the other Cemeteries are combined in this. It is central in situation, and easily accessible by good roads from all directions; it is perfectly convenient to and is but a short distance from Germantown, Manyunk, Nicetown, Frankford, and Bridesburg, and can be reached from all parts of the City of Philadelphia by means of Broad street, which is now the most attractive and commanding in appearance of any avenue not only in this city, but in the whole country, and which is free from those interruptions and delays which render private travel on most of our highways not only disagreeable but often dangerous.

It extends for long distances on both Nicetown lane and the Township Line road, and will have three main and ornamental gateways, so as to afford facilities for ingress and egress from all directions, and the drives through the place, and all the approaches to it are so arranged that its embellishments and superior advantages cannot fail to be at once seen and appreciated by the visitor.

It is the intention of the proprietors to make "Old Oaks" the most beautiful Cemetery in America, and the artificial decorations, the lakes, drives, walks, and horticultural ornamentation will give it an appearance unsurpassed by any other ever brought to public notice, and will tend to allay the feeling of gloom often caused by the sombre and funereal aspect so prevalent in Cemeteries generally.

The Buildings on the property are well known as the most costly and handsome ever erected by private capital. The Mansion will be used in part as a Chapel, and the surroundings beautified in keeping with the character of the place; in a word, the Proprietors wish to do away with the feeling of repulsiveness so often associated with Graveyards and Charnel Houses, and hold out every inducement to the friends and relatives of the departed to visit the grounds which contain relics so precious to them.

The "Old Oaks" will be made an object of interest to strangers, as well as residents of Philadelphia, and while the solemnity of the scene will not be violated, yet the impression will be conveyed that death is a mere separation, and that those who have fought "life's battle" are only resting from their labors, and are always kept alive in the memory of their survivors.

The grounds will be open to Visitors at all hours during the day. The office of the Company is at

No. 413 CHESNUT Street,

ROOM No. 1,

Where maps and plans of the Cemetery can be seen, applications made for lots, and any desired information given. 10 24 6t

THE GREAT

RURAL CEMETERY,

MOUNT MORIAH,

embracing an area of one hundred and fifty-five acres, and comprising every variety of scenery, is by far the largest and most beautiful of all the cemeteries near Philadelphia.

As the tide of improvement tends northward, MOUNT MORIAH, by geographical position, is FOREVER SAFE FROM INTRUSION OR DISTURBANCE BY OPENING OF STREETS, and will never be hedged in and surrounded by houses, factories, or other improvements, the inevitable fate of other cemeteries southward or centrally situated.

At a convenient distance from the city, readily accessible by an excellent road and by the street cars of the Darby Passenger Railway, Mount Moriah, by its undisturbed quiet, fulfils the solemn purpose of its dedication as a last resting-place of the dead.

No funeral service here is ever interrupted by the shrill whistle of the locomotive, nor the sensibilities of friends or visitors shocked by the rush and rattle of long trains of passing freight or coal cars, as must of necessity be the case in other burial-places, now established or projected, on the immediate line of steam railroads, or through the grounds of which such railroads run. Just now the hues of Autumn tinge with gorgeous colors and infinite variety the foliage of the various groups of fine old forest trees adorning the margin of the stream which meanders through the grounds, and adds so great a charm to the attractions of the place.

Churches of all the principal Protestant denominations have here purchased sections of ground for the use of their congregations, and

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, *NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1868.

November 3.

On our fifth page to-day we present a series of election statistics more complete, we believe, than any which have ever appeared in a daily journal heretofore. The statistical history of past Presidential elections is not only more comprehensive than the table which has been going the rounds of the press of late, but it corrects several inaccuracies which render the latter worthless. In addition to the Presidential candidates and their votes, the aspirants for the Vice Presidency are also given. In each State in which there is to be a State or Congressional election on Tuesday next, the candidates are given, in all cases where their names have been made public in this section of the country; and in every State the annual vote since the year 1860 is given, from the most reliable sources at command. With this series of tables before him, the intelligent reader, who takes an interest in the fate of the country, can speculate on the result of next Tuesday's contest, and figure out the probable end of it to suit himself. For our own part, we believe that the figures point to the triumphant election of General Grant and Speaker Colfax.

The Rebel Spirit.

It is sometimes a disadvantage, but oftener a great and positive benefit, that liberty of speech and a free press prevent any set of politicians or any political party from concealing their real intentions and ideas from the people at large. During the war the impossibility of controlling the utterances of the newspapers was often a matter of serious annoyance to the Government and to the military commanders, who were desirous that the enemy should obtain as little information as possible about their plans and the movements, positions, and numerical strength of our armies. A free expression of opinion, however, in public and private, is so essential to the preservation of liberty and free government that, even under such exceptional circumstances, it was better that the inconveniences should be submitted to patiently rather than that the Government should impose serious restrictions on the press.

During the present political campaign some of the Democratic leaders at the North have endeavored to represent their candidates and the principles of their platform in a light that would deceive the loyal people of the country as to the real intentions of the party in case they obtained a victory. This, however, they have not succeeded in doing; for their candidate for the Vice-Presidency refuses to be repressed, and he has gone about the country giving utterance to sentiments that have effectually annihilated any chance he might have had for election to the office for which he was nominated.

The Southern Rebel press, too, have declared their views on the situation in the plainest and most unmistakable manner. They hope for the election of Seymour and Blair as the means by which they will regain their lost position of influence and power; by which the reconstruction measures of Congress will be overthrown; by which the negroes will be deprived of all the rights which were conferred upon them by the abolition of slavery; and by which the principles of the Rebellion will be made successful after all, in spite of defeat on the battle-field.

The Mobile *Tribune*, speaking of the prospects of the Democratic party since the October elections, says:—

"The election of Seymour and Blair cannot restore a Union which never really existed but in name. It could give us a little repose during which we should be able to repair our shattered fortunes; but it could not possibly result in securing to us a free and enduring Government. The Southern man who heretofore enlisted in the radical ranks is a traitor. He who goes now is a double-dyed traitor—one whose palm should never be permitted to press that of an honest man."

This is the true Rebel idea: the snake is scotched, not killed; and we shudder to think what will be the condition of the Southern States if such men as the writer of the above paragraph again obtain power and influence in the management of national affairs.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* lets the cat out of the bag in the following:—

"General Blair struck the true issue of the campaign in his Brodnead letter, and although some foolish Democrats have sought to apologize for or explain its direct utterances, they would have exhibited far more wisdom had they pushed his idea aggressively on every stump in the East and West. Had the South kept silent and worked in secret, and the North roused herself with the misplaced fervor and vigor of the South, Frank Blair's letter would have been no stumbling-block in the way of Democratic success. But precipitate Southerners compelled the sluggish Northern Democracy to qualify their predetermined policy of aggression, and assume a curious attitude of defense. Would to God they had been more alert or we more patient!"

But the South could not and would not keep silent, and so every intelligent and patriotic citizen will be able to go to the polls on Tuesday next with a full understanding of the real issues of the election, and that the success of the Democratic ticket means four years of anarchy, discord, and perhaps another civil war.

We commend the following from the Tazewell *Register*, the Copperhead paper of Tazewell county, Illinois, to those Union soldiers who may contemplate voting for Seymour and Blair:—

"What sort of Republicanism is that which would honor Generals Thomas, Sheridan, and Meade, and degrade Generals Forrest and Hampton? Forrest is as good a man as Sheridan, and a better cavalryman. No radical will pretend to say that Hampton is inferior in talent, virtue, and accomplishments to Thomas. Hampton, Forrest, and Lee are accessions to the Democratic party. We are proud of them and we present them with confidence to the people of the North, and we say, 'Here are our trophies!' They are worth all the bureaus, and carpet-baggers, and negro militia, and tax collectors, and petty military tyrants, and greasy contractors, and fat bondholders, that a corrupt Congress can manufacture between this and doomsday."

These examples, which might be multiplied *ad infinitum*, prove that the Rebel spirit is as rampant as ever, and that only by a complete and overwhelming victory for the Republican party on Tuesday next can we hope for the beginning of an era of peace and prosperity. In General Grant we will have a President at once moderate and firm. All the influence of his position will be given to the pacification of the rebellious States, but we may also be sure that he will wield the power placed in his hands to protect peaceable, law-abiding citizens of all shades of color and of all opinions, and to put a stop to the Rebel outrages which have disgraced our civilization during the last three or four years.

Seymour's Restraining Influence.

Horatio Seymour declares in his speeches that if he should be elected President, the Republican majorities in Congress would so hamper his administration that he would have to content himself with re-enacting the *rôle* of Andrew Johnson. The only thing he promises is that he will "restrain radicalism." If this statement were literally true, the people would find little encouragement in the prospect of renewed conflicts between the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government. "Peace" is required at Washington as well as elsewhere. The doubts and uncertainties which originated in Johnson's antagonism to Congress have cost the business interests of the country, in hard cash, far more than the burden of the national debt. Prudent men feared to embark in new ventures while the political future was overhung with tempestuous clouds, and thousands of useful enterprises have thus been arrested. At one time Andy seemed on the point of attempting a *coup d'état*. At another he was all submission. At one moment he was apparently perfecting his arrangements for an open war against Congress, and at another he was begging in piteous tones for forgiveness, and bending all his energies to prevent his ejection from the White House. Meanwhile he was notoriously surrounded by the most corrupt men of the country, and the influence he exerted in the South was of the most baneful nature. Horatio Seymour could not easily present a less attractive picture of his imaginary Presidential career than that he has voluntarily drawn in his statement that he would occupy a position similar to, if not identical with, that of the present Chief Magistrate of the country. When Seymour talks of restraining radicalism, however, he has no reference to Rebel radicalism. He would see no evil in the radicalism which proposes to forcibly extinguish the reconstructed governments which form the basis of settlement of the late war, and he would not dare to offer serious opposition to any treasonable movement of his treasonable Southern supporters. He could only be elected President as the representative of the most dangerous and disorderly elements of the nation, and his boasted restraining influence would only be exerted against measures designed to promote freedom and to extend the reign of liberty and law over the benighted South.

The election of Grant will secure the unity of feeling and action between the different branches of the Government which is imperatively needed to restore order and tranquillity. While Seymour announces in advance his intention to antagonize Congress, Grant declares that he desires to obey the will of the people. Seymour desires to thwart the wishes of loyal citizens at the bidding of the Rebels; Grant is determined that the verdict of the war shall be enforced, and he will yield a willing ear to the demands of the patriots who preserved the Union.

No man can doubt, in view of the respect universally entertained for Grant, that his recommendations to Congress will receive the most favorable consideration, and we hazard little in predicting that, as a rule, his suggestions will invariably be followed. And yet, like Lincoln, he will owe his power to his faithful efforts to execute the public will, and avoid the silly and stubborn efforts to thwart it which have made Johnson at once troublesome and ridiculous, and which Seymour desires to repeat.

There appears to be little prospect that Spain will adopt a republican form of government. Her influential leaders have announced their preference for a liberal constitutional monarchy; and the most important question to be determined is who shall be the royal successor of the profligate Isabella. The strongest popular feeling generated by the revolution appears to be the demand for religious freedom, and for the diminution of the tributes paid to Rome.

The fact is established by the affidavit of a respectable citizen of New York that Horatio Seymour said, at the commencement of the war, that he "thought the Montgomery constitution was a great deal better than ours, and that we ought to overthrow the rotten concern at Washington, send the New York representatives to the Montgomery government, and bring that up to Washington and go on under it." Similar views were expressed by other leading treasonable Democrats of the North, and they looked forward to the success of the Confederacy and subsequent reconstruction of the Union, under the rule of Jeff Davis, Toombs, Stephens, and the old gang of pro-slavery politicians who controlled the Democratic party, as a consummation devoutly to be wished for. This original scheme having failed through the stubborn and patriotic resistance of the American people, these abandoned politicians are now supporting a programme only one degree less disgraceful. They propose to uproot the new system of reconstruction entirely, and thus to replace the Rebel States under the control of their old leaders. Disloyal Southern Governors and disloyal Southern Presidential electors would speedily compel their Northern Democratic allies to submit to Rebel leadership, and this is the entertainment to which the nation is invited by the advocates of the election of Seymour and Blair.

"My bosom's lord sits lightly on his throne," rejoiced Romeo on the day that ushered him to suicide and death, and in the same key some leading Democratic organs are sounding a pæn of triumph. Instead of chanting words of grief over the mournful pressage of the October elections, they find in them a cause of self-gratulation. The reason alleged is as curious as it is far-fetched: If the Democracy had triumphed its partisans would have been lulled into security instead of incited to activity, while that fatal sense of security is now benumbing their opponents. Then, too, this apparent and temporary defeat has induced Seymour to appear before the public and assume his great office—the work for which no other man in the Democratic ranks is fitted—the work of explaining things! Explanations are awkward matters at best; and we are led to the inevitable conclusion that a party must have got itself into a pretty fix when it has only one man that can untangle the snarl. It is hard upon Mr. Seymour to compel him to descend from his magnificent altitude as the brains of the party to the low level of stump-orator, with the repulsive duty of "explaining things." His devotion to his principles could not be better proved, for Pegasus in harness is always a touching and pathetic sight.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

At the Chesnut the Worrell Sisters will have a benefit this evening, and the English version of *La Belle Helene*, entitled *Paris and Helen; or, The Grecian Elopement*, will be presented, with Miss Sophie as "Helen," Miss Irene as "Paris," and Miss Jennie as "Orestes." The farce of *Good for Nothing* will be given as an afterpiece, and Miss Jennie Worrell will appear as "Nan" and will introduce a clog dance. To-morrow there will be a matinee, when *The Grand Duchess* will be performed. *Barbe Bleue* is announced as in preparation.

The management of the Chesnut announce that they have purchased the sole right to perform H. J. Byron's new play of *The Lancashire Lass* in this city, and that it will be produced on Monday, November 9, with new scenery, original music, startling mechanical effects, etc.

At the Arch Lotta's engagement is drawing to a close. She will have a farewell benefit this evening, when she will appear as "Fire-fly." There will be a *Firefly* matinee to-morrow, and to-morrow evening Lotta will make her last appearance.

On Monday a new play, entitled *He's Got Money*, will be produced with new scenery, effects, etc.

Mrs. John Drew announces that she has purchased of Lester Wallack, Esq., the sole right to represent H. J. Byron's new play of the *Lancashire Lass* in Philadelphia, and that it will be produced in handsome style on Monday, November 9. The managers of the Arch and Chesnut both claim to have the sole right to bring out this piece, and which of the theatres has the "only authorized version" we are unable to say at the present writing. Competition, however, is the life of trade, and we hope that each establishment will endeavor to outshine the other in putting the piece on the stage in a superior manner.

At the Walnut Mr. E. L. Davenport will have a benefit this evening, and he will appear in the four characters of "Duke Tyrrell," "Felix Reybauld," "Montanil," and "Hector de Riviere," in the new sensation drama of *F; or, Branded.*

Carl Sentz and Mark Hassler's combined orchestras and the New York Philharmonic Society will perform Mendelssohn's "Reformation Symphony" to-morrow afternoon, at Horticultural Hall. There is every reason to expect that this fine work will be rendered in a style equal to its merits. The following is the programme for to-morrow afternoon:—Overture *Joseph*, by Mehul; *Elegie* by Ernst; serenade, horn and flute obligato, by Tutti; "Reformation Symphony" by Mendelssohn.

Bateman's Combination Troupe of French artists will commence a season of *opera bouffe* at the Academy of Music on Monday, November 9. The opening opera will be *Barbe Bleue*, in which Madlle Irma will appear as "Boulotte" and M. Aujac as "Barbe Bleue." During the season *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein* and *La Belle Helene* will be performed, with Madlle Tostee as the "Grand Duchess" and "Helene."

We invite attention to the advertisement in another column of Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, of the Arch Street Theatre Company, as a teacher of elocution for ladies. Mrs. Maeder is not only an accomplished actress herself, but she has also had much experience as an instructor.

HORACE GREELEY.

He Declines the Congressional Nomination.

To the Electors of the Fifth Congressional District of New York.—Fellow-citizens:—I have been placed in nomination to represent you in the next Congress, and urged to accept that nomination. On mature reflection, I feel constrained, wholly on public grounds, to decline, and request you not to print or vote any ballots bearing my name. I beg you to respect this decision. Two years ago being nominated for Congress in the Fourth district, I accepted, and have ever rejoiced that I did so. I could only hope by running to add some votes to the poll of Governor Fenton; and I think that end was achieved. Now, if I thought my running in your district would add even a hundred votes to the poll of Grant and Griswold, I would accept without hesitation. But I judge that I can help them more by declining than by running, and act accordingly. That you will choose wisely and worthily from among those whose names have been or may be presented for this great trust, and that your choice may thus influence beneficently the progress, not of our country only but of mankind, in liberty, knowledge, and virtue, is the hope and prayer of

Yours, gratefully, Horace Greeley.

New York, Oct. 26, 1868.

The "Grain Corner."

Within the past four months wheat has declined in this market nearly 50 per cent. On the 30th day of June No. 2 spring—the standard grade—closed at $2 20; yesterday sales were made at $1 15 per bushel, the market closing nearly three cents higher. Meanwhile the amount in store at this point has steadily increased, till within a few days past, from 489,000 to about 1,200,000 bushels.

Assuming the wheat now in store to have been purchased at an average of $1 50—a rather low estimate—the loss to the holders will amount to about $400,000, taking the closing prices of yesterday to be the present value; and to this must be added the cost of storage and the interest on the capital employed, which will swell the cost to probably more than $500,000. This loss has been entailed by waiting for high prices in the face of a full crop here, and a larger one than the average in the countries to which we usually export our surplus.

Very few of the holders were able to say that they were not fully aware of these facts, and yet they held on to the property, unwilling to sell while there remained the ghost of a chance of an upward turn, the accumulating stock forcing down prices daily. The consequence of this course is that now, on the edge of winter, our elevators are partially full of grain; just at the time they should be nearly empty, in readiness for the winter movement, which will pour grain in by the railroads, while the lake transit eastward is stopped up by the ice.—*Chicago Tribune, 27th.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BUREAU OF THE HOME DEPARTMENT.—When cabinet officers are reporting the condition of their various bureaux, the ladies universally declare that a dressing-room bureau must be supplied with PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," before they can recognize it as a legitimate domestic institution. Sold by all druggists. 1t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4f

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. The Classes for Instruction for 1868-69 will be organized the first week in November, as follows:—

Monday Evening, Penmanship, from 7 to 8 o'clock, by Professor J. W. Shoemaker.

Wednesday Evening, Elementary Class in French, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

Thursday Evening, Advanced Class in French, from 7 to 8 o'clock, by Professor Jean S. Sée.

Wednesday Evening, Elocution, from 8 to 9 o'clock, by Professor Rufus Adams.

Wednesday Evening, Vocal Music, from 9 to 10 o'clock, by Professor A. R. Taylor.

Friday Evening, Elementary Class in German, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

Saturday Evening Advanced Class in German, from 7 to 8 o'clock, by Professor J. W. Habel.

Application for admission to be made to the Secretary at the Rooms of the Association. 1t

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, October 28, 1868.

The Judges of each Election Division comprising the City of Philadelphia will call at this office on SATURDAY, October 31, to receive the Blanks, Stationery, and Books necessary to conduct the Presidential Election on the 3d proximo.

It has been ruled by the Court of Common Pleas that the Election Officers elected at the General Election, October 13, 1868, are to hold the Presidential Election in the same year.

DAVID P. WEAVER,
HENRY CONNER,
JOHN F. BALLIER,
City Commissioners.

10 29 3t

OFFICE OF THE LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office, TUESDAY, November 3d, at 4 o'clock.

10 21 12* THOMAS F. HARRIS, Secretary.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, ichorous, itching desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, burdensome disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HIESKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *Black or brown.* Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, smell, and dirt. Elastic Spring is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible and is purity almost immaculate. 8 3 mwf

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

THE ILLITERATE OLD LADY.

There was an old lady
Who knew of four seasons,
"Spring and summer, and Autumn and Fall,"
Now it's Autumn and Fall,
And that's one of the reasons
Why we need clothes from the GREAT BROWN HALL!

The above is a short poem, but the old lady was short of information on the subject, and it wouldn't do to spin too long yarn about it. The old lady's information, by the way, was tolerably good as far as it went, but there wasn't quite enough of it, which reminds us to say that if we were to tell all we know about the immense stock of SEASONABLE CLOTHING at Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street, for the present AUTUMN AND FALL, there would be no room in this paper for anything else. So we briefly say,

Clothes for Autumn!
See! We've bought 'em.
ROCKHILL & WILSON provide for the Fall!
Altogether,
This is the weather
When we need Clothes from the GREAT BROWN HALL!

Browner and browner turn the Autumn leaves, gentlemen; but our GREAT BROWN STORE is the same shade of Brown all the year round, and we don't leave at all, but keep on, selling you Clothes cheap for cash.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Invites attention to his stock of

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS, SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2 mrp

FOR SALE,

THE LEASE AND FIXTURES

OF THE CENTRALLY LOCATED STORE,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

APPLY TO

10 30 3t JOHN WANAMAKER.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5 p

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE Steamship PROMETHEUS is now loading at LOMBARD street Wharf, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 P. M.

For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., 10 30 2t No. 3 DOCK STREET WHARF.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5 p

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a dwarf, No. 232 GREEN Street; in good order, and immediate possession given. 10 30 3t*

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box, 4264. 10 13 1m

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 200 N. NINTH Street and No. 708 RACE Street. 7 8 6p

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE,

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1868.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,

The Great War Minister

While Treason rebelled, and now, with

GRANT AND COLFAX,

The Earnest Advocate of Peace,

Will address the citizens of Philadelphia on the present condition of the country, and the

Dangers which Still Threaten it,

On Saturday Evening, 31st Inst.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

In the Academy of Music.

Come and hear the MAN IN WHOM THE GREAT LINCOLN CONFIDED, and to whose indomitable energy and wonderful administrative ability was owing, UNDER GOD'S GUIDANCE, the organization of the GREAT ARMIES which ULYSSES S. GRANT led to VICTORY.

Governor Geary,
Governor Curtin,
Governor Ward, and
Governor Fenton

Have also been invited to address the meeting.

A SERENADE

Will be given by the loyal people of our city to

SECRETARY STANTON

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

In Front of the League House.

By order of the Committee.

The Parquet and Parquet Circle in the Academy will be reserved for the use of gentlemen accompanying ladies, until a quarter of eight o'clock.

Tickets will be issued at the UNION LEAGUE, BROAD Street, THIS MORNING, after ten o'clock. 10 30 2t

COLONEL MOSS, OF MISSOURI,

AND

JAMES M. SCOVEL OF NEW JERSEY,

will address Grant and Colfax Meetings at the following places:—

FRIDAY, October 30—Egg Harbor City, N. J.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 30—English's Creek, N. J.

SATURDAY, October 31—Vineland, N. J.

MONDAY, November 2—Cape May Court House, N. J. 10 29 4t*

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER No. 21.

I. The Club will assemble at WALNUT STREET WHARF, FRIDAY, Oct. 30, 1868, at 6 o'clock P. M., to proceed to TRENTON, New Jersey. *Cars will leave depot at six forty-five P. M.*

II. Tickets for the round trip ONE DOLLAR, for sale at Headquarters after 3 P. M. of the 30th.

By order of

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 10 29 2t

INVINCIBLES TO MOUNT HOLLY.—

THE LAST TRIP OF THE CAMPAIGN.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER No. 22.

I. The Club will assemble at the UPPER FERRY, MARKET Street, at 6 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, October 31, 1868, to proceed to

MOUNT HOLLY, NEW JERSEY,

THE LAST BOAT WILL LEAVE AT 6:45.

II. Tickets for round trip SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS—for sale at Headquarters after 3 P. M., the 31st instant.

By order of

BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS, BENJ. TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 10 30 2t

TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN.

GOV. ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Will address the citizens of Germantown,

On Monday Evening, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock.

Ladies especially invited. 10 30 3t

TOWN HALL, GERMANTOWN.—R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS, of Baltimore, will address the citizens of Germantown on FRIDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock. Ladies are specially invited. 10 29 2t*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TO BOOK COLLECTORS.—WILLIS P. HAZARD invites the attention of book buyers to his very extensive collection of CHOICE IMPORTED BOOKS, embracing all classes of Literature, and particularly superbly Illustrated and Fine Art Works. History and Biography, Voyages and Travels, Poetry and the Drama, Natural History, Standard and Miscellaneous Works. Early Printed Books, etc.

Priced Catalogues gratis on application.

Entire Libraries purchased for cash.

10 6 THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE, No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE CITY.

ROGERS' GROUPS,

SOLE AGENCY,

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

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MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE.

No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the

FALL AND WINTER SEASON,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS,
SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS,
VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES,
LACES, HATS,
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
FEATHERS, FRAMES,

To which I would kindly call the attention of the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL,
No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
IMPORTER OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Appliqué, Scarfs, Sets and Barbes, Collars, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves. Real Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery and small wares.

Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as will not fail to please. 9 23 wfm

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
No. 1230 MARKET Street,
10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 6

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), all the improved fashions of the season. OFFICE, NUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN GERMANTOWN.—BOARD with four large and well-furnished rooms. No. 68 TULPEHOCKEN Street, Germantown. Reference required. 10 27 4t*

WANTS.

WANTED—FOR A LADY AND GENTLEMAN, a suit of THREE ROOMS (two connecting); private family preferred.

Location—Brown to Master, and Fifteenth to Nineteenth streets.

Address "Home," this office. 10 29 6t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 11 6p

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

DR. BURTON'S TOBACCO ANTIDOTE.—Warranted to remove all desire for Tobacco. It is entirely vegetable and harmless, and is also an excellent appetizer. It purifies and enriches the blood, invigorates the system, possesses great nourishing and strengthening power, enables the stomach to digest the heartiest food, makes sleep refreshing, and establishes robust health. Smokers and chewers of sixty years cured. Price fifty cents per box. Pamphlet free. An interesting treatise on the injurious effects of tobacco, with lists of testimonials, references, etc., sent free. Agents wanted. Address

DR. T. R. ABBOTT, Jersey City, N. J.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the United States Treasury, Secretary's Office.—Please send a supply of the Antidote. The one received has done its work surely. O. T. EDGAR.

From New Hampshire State Prison.—Gentlemen: Influence here having been cured of the appetite for tobacco by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, we desire a supply for the prisoners of this institution. JOSEPH MAYO, Warden of the N. H. State Prison.

A Banker's Testimony.—Dr. Burton's Antidote for Tobacco has accomplished all claimed for it. WALTER MANN, 1st Nat. Bank, New Albany, Ind.

From the Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, Pittsburg Pa.—I have used the Antidote with great success. It I during all my friends. H. BLACKSTONE,

A Clergyman's Testimony.—One Box of Antidote cured my brother and myself. It never fails. Rev. I. W. SHOEMAKER, Kelley's Station, Pa.

From the Police Headquarters, Lynn, Mass.—I have gained thirty-five pounds of flesh in three months by using Dr. Burton's Antidote, and all desire or tobacco is removed. W. L. WAIT, Jr.

From the "Southern Home Journal," Baltimore, Md.—One box of Burton's Antidote removed all desire for the weed from me. I take pleasure in recommending it to all our readers. T. Y. SLATER, Ed. Sold by all Druggists. [10 28 wfm3t6p

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FINE ARTS.

Established by Vito Viti, 1815.

VITI BROS.' (late Vito Viti & Sons), Importers of Italian Carrara Marble, Monumental Statuary, Urns, Monuments, Fountains, Parlor and Garden Statuary, French Composition and Real Bronze Groupes and Figures, Finest Parisian Ormolu and Gilt 21-day Clocks, Bisque Figures, Alabaster Ornaments and Statuary, etc., etc.

Particular attention given to special importation of Marble Statuary of all descriptions; and having direct correspondence with the principal studios of Italy, enables them to import at the lowest rates. Designs of all Monumental objects of art can be seen at their office, No. 149 South FRONT Street, above WALNUT. 10 26 mwf 3t

MADAM ROESSLER,
COSTUMER,

No. 231 GREEN Street,

has just returned from Paris with A NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF COSTUMES, FOR FANCY BALLS, PARTIES, PRIVATE THEATRICALS, FETES, ETC., which will be loaned at VERY REASONABLE RATES. [10 22 s14p

WILLIAM S. IRWIN, Agent
OUTCALT'S PATENT ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOF
and
CLARKE'S PATENT ADJUSTIBLE HORSE-SHOE CALKS,
MANUFACTURED BY SHOEMBERGER & CO.
Offices—REED Street, below Tenth, and No. 406 LIBRARY Street. 10 26 1m rp*

NOVEMBER 3.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"

Grant, the Soldier, vs. Seymour, the Rioter.

Colfax, the Statesman, vs. Blair, the Demagogue.

The Great Issue and its Representative Men.

The Record of the Past, and the Hope of the Future.

On Tuesday next, Nov. 3, the people of the United States will decide between Peace with General Grant and Anarchy with Horatio Seymour. On the same day elections for members of Congress will be held in many of the States. Below we give the names of the rival candidates, with the votes of previous years, as indicative of the result of the coming contest.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Look at the two tickets, and judge between them:—

FOR PRESIDENT.

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.	Horatio Seymour, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.	Gen. Francis P. Blair, Jr of Missouri.

As the Presidential Electors, who are voted for by the people directly, constitute the mere machinery of the election, and their names are of no significance, we do not give them, except for the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, as follows:—

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
G. Morrison Coates	Wm. V. McGrath.
Thos. M. Marshall	George W. Cass.
1—Wm. H. Barnes	U. Ernest Kamerly.
2—Wm. J. Pollock	Cuas. M. Leisenring.
3—Richard Wildey	Simon W. Arnold.
4—George W. Hill	George R. Berrell.
5—Watson P. McGill	Harry R. Coggshall.
6—J. H. Bringhurst	Reuben Stahler.
7—Frank C. Hooton	R. Emmett Monaghan.
8—Isaac Eckert	David L. Wearick.
9—Maris Hoopes	Bernard J. McGrann.
10—David M. Rank	William Shirk.
11—William Davis	A. G. Brodhead, Jr.
12—W. W. Ketcham	John Blading.
13—Samuel Knorr	Jesse C. Amerman.
14—B. F. Wagenselle	W. P. Withington.
15—Chas. H. Mullen	Wm. R. Gorgas.
16—George W. Elder	Wm. P. Scheil.
17—John Stewart	Cyrus L. Pershing.
18—Jacob Graflus	Amos C. Noyes.
19—James Sill	Wm. A. Galbraith.
20—H. C. Johnson	John R. Packard.
21—John K. Ewing	James C. Clarke.
22—William Frew	James H. Hopkins.
23—A. W. Crawford	Edward S. Golden.
24—James S. Rutan	Samuel B. Wilson.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS IN NEW JERSEY.

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Joseph P. Bradley	Peter D. Vroom.
Andrew K. Hay	Adolph Schalk.
1. John W. Hazleton	Albert H. Stape.
2. Amzi C. M'Lean	Wm. A. Lowe.
3. Abraham V. Van Fleet	James S. Swayze.
4. Socrates Tuttle	Ralph S. Demarest.
5. Henry D. Van Nostrand	Joseph F. Randolph.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS IN DELAWARE.

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Henry Du Pont	Andrew C. Gray.
James R. Lofland	James P. Wild.
1. Isaac M. Fisher	Wm. A. Scribner.

Past Presidential Elections.

In the following table is given the result of each Presidential election in the past, the electoral vote being presented, as well as the popular vote as far as it could be ascertained. Previous to the election of 1804 two votes were cast by each member of the Electoral College, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes becoming President, and the one receiving the next highest number Vice-President. In the years marked with a star (*) there was no election by the people, and the choice of President devolved upon the House of Representatives. The names marked thus (†) were voted for for the office of Vice President, except previous to the year 1804, when they aspired to the Presidency, under the old system:—

Candidates.	*Party*	*Popular Vote.*	*Elect Vote*
1788.			
Geo. Washington,	No opposition.	.....	69
†John Adams,	Federalist.	.....	34
†John Jay,	Federalist.	.....	9
†R. H. Harrison,		.....	6
†John Rutledge,		.....	6
†John Hancock,		.....	4
Scattering,		.....	8
1792.			
Geo. Washington,	No opposition.	.....	132
†John Adams,	Federalist.	.....	77
†George Clinton,	Republican.	.....	50
†Thos. Jefferson,	Republican.	.....	4
†Aaron Burr,	Republican.	.....	1
1796			
John Adams,	Federalist,	.....	71
†Thos. Jefferson,	Republican.	.....	68
†Thos. Pinkney,		.....	58
†Aaron Burr,	Republican.	.....	30
†Samuel Adams,	Republican.	.....	15
†OliverEllsworth,		.....	11
†George Clinton,	Republican.	.....	7
†John Jay,	Federalist.	.....	5
Scattering,		.....	10
1800.			
Thos. Jefferson,	Republican.	.....	73
†Aaron Burr,	Republican.	.....	73
†John Adams,	Federalist.	.....	65
†C. C. Pinckney,	Federalist.	.....	64
†John Jay,	Federalist.	.....	1
1804.			
Thos. Jefferson,	Republican.	.....	162
C. C. Pinckney,	Federalist.	.....	14
†George Clinton,	Republican.	.....	162
†Rufus King,	Federalist.	.....	14
1808.			
James Madison,	Republican.	.....	122
C. C. Pinckney,	Federalist.	.....	47
George Clinton,	Republican.	.....	6
†George Clinton,	Republican.	.....	113
†Rufus King,	Federalist.	.....	47
†James Madison,	Republican.	.....	3
†James Monroe,	Republican.	.....	3
1812.			
James Madison,	Republican.	.....	128
De Witt Clinton,	Federalist.	.....	89
†Eibridge Gerry,	Republican.	.....	131
†Jared Ingersoll,	Federalist.	.....	86
1816.			
James Monroe,	Republican.	.....	183
Rufus King,	Federalist.	.....	34
†D. D. Tompkins,	Republican.	.....	183
†J. E. Howard,	Federalist.	.....	22
†Scattering,		.....	12
1820.			
James Monroe,	Republican.	.....	228
John Q. Adams,	Federalist.	.....	1
†D. D. Tompkins,	Republican.	.....	215
†Rich. Stockton,		.....	8
†Scattering.		.....	6
***1824.**			
Andrew Jackson,	Democrat.	.....	99
John Q. Adams,	Federalist.	.....	84
W. H. Crawford,	Caucus Dem.	.....	41
Henry Clay,	Republican.	.....	37
†J. C. Calhoun,	Democrat.	.....	182
†Nathan Sanford,		.....	30
†Nath'l Macon,		.....	24
†Scattering,		.....	24
1828.			
Andrew Jackson,	Democrat.	656,028	178
John Q. Adams,	Federalist.	512,158	83
†Jno. C. Calhoun,	Democrat.	.....	171
†Richard Rush,	Federalist.	.....	83
†William Smith,		.....	7
1832.			
And'w Jackson,	Democrat.	687,502	219
Henry Clay,	Whig.	550,189	49
John Floyd,			11
Wiliam Wirt,			7
†M. Van Buren,	Democrat.	.....	189
†John Sergeant,	Whig.	.....	49
†Wm. Wilkins,		.....	11
†Henry Lee,		.....	7
†Amos Elmaker,		.....	1
1836.			
M. Van Buren,	Democrat.	771,968	170
W. H. Harrison,			73
Hugh L. White,	Whig.	739,350	26
Daniel Webster			14
W. P. Mangum,			11
†R. M. Johnson,	Democrat.	.....	147
†Francis Granger		.....	77
†John Tyler,		.....	47
†William Smith,		.....	23
1840.			
W. H. Harrison,	Whig.	1,274,203	234
M. Van Buren,	Democrat.	1,128,305	60
James G. Birney,	Free Soil.	7,609	...
†John Tyler,	Apostate,	.....	234
†R. M. Johnson,	Democrat.	.....	48
†L. W. Tazewell,	Democrat.	.....	11
†James K. Polk,	Democrat.	.....	1
1844.			
James K. Polk,	Democrat.	1,329,013	170
Henry Clay,	Whig.	1,291,613	105
James G. Birney,	Free Soil.	66,304	...
†Geo. M. Dallas,	Democrat.	.....	170
†T. Frelinghuysen	Whig.	.....	105
1848.			
Zachary Taylor,	Whig.	1,362,243	163
Lewis Cass,	Democrat.	1,223,795	127
M. Van Buren,	Free Soil.	291,378	...
Scattering,		4,856	...
†M. Fillmore,	Whig.	.....	163
†Wm. O. Butler,	Democrat.	.....	127
1852.			
Franklin Pierce,	Democrat.	1,600,513	254
Winfield Scott,	Whig.	1,386,114	42
John P. Hale,	Free Soil.	156,149	...
†Wm. R King,	Democrat.	.....	254
†W. A. Graham,	Whig.	.....	42
1856.			
Jas. Buchanan,	Democrat.	1,838,229	174
John C. Fremont,	Republican.	1,342,164	114
Millard Fillmore,	American.	874,525	8
†J. C. Breckinridge,	Democrat.	.....	174
†Wm. L. Dayton,	Republican.	.....	114
†A. J. Donelson,	American.	.....	8
1860.			
A. Lincoln,	Republican.	1,866,452	180
J. C. Breckinridge,	Disunion.	809,082	72
John Bell,	Union.	571,993	39
S. A. Douglas,	Democrat.	992,134	12
Fusion tickets,		580,018	...
†H. Hamlin,	Republican.	.....	180
†Joseph Lane,	Disunion.	.....	72
†Edward Everett,	Union.	.....	39
†G. V. Johnson,	Democrat.	.....	12
1864.			
A. Lincoln,	Republican.	2,224,035	212
G. B. McClellan,	Democrat.	1,811,754	21
†And. Johnson,	Apostate.	.....	212
†G. H. Pendleton,	Democrat.	.....	21

The Presidential Vote of 1864

by States was as follows, the majorities all being for Lincoln, except those marked thus (*):—

STATES.	*Lincoln, Rep.*	*McClellan, Dem.*	*Majorities.*
Alabama	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....
California	62,134	43,841	18,293
Connecticut	44,691	42,285	2,406
Delaware	8,155	8,767	*612
Florida	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	189,496	158,779	30,766
Indiana	150,422	130,233	20,189
Iowa	89 075	49,596	39,479
Kansas	16,441	3 691	12,750
Kentucky	27,786	64,301	*36,515
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....
Maine	68,114	46 992	21,122
Maryland	40,153	32 739	7,414
Massachusetts	126,742	48,745	77,997
Michigan	91 521	74 604	16,917
Minnesota	25,060	17,375	7,685
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	72 750	31,678	41,072
Nevada	9 826	6,594	3.232
New Hampshire	36,400	32 871	3.529
New Jersey	60,723	68,024	*7 301
New York	368,735	361,986	6,749
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	265,154	205 568	59 586
Oregon	9,888	8,457	1.431
Pennsylvania	296 391	276,316	20 075
Rhode Island	14,349	8,718	5,631
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....
Texas	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	42,419	13,321	29,098
Virginia	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	23 152	10,438	12,714
Wisconsin	83 458	65,884	17,574
Totals	2 223,035	1,811,754	411 281
	1,811,754		
Majority	411 281		

The Electoral Votes of the States.

The following is the Electoral vote of each State:—

Alabama	9	Missouri	11
Arkansas	5	Nebraska	3
California	5	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	5
Delaware	3	New Jersey	7
Florida	3	New York	33
Georgia	9	North Carolina	10
Illinois	16	Ohio	21
Indiana	13	Oregon	3
Iowa	8	Pennsylvania	26
Kansas	3	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	11	South Carolina	8
Louisiana	6	Tennessee	10
Maine	7	Texas	4
Maryland	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	12	Virginia	10
Michigan	8	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	4	Wisconsin	8
Mississippi	7		
Total			317
Deduct Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia			21
			296
Necessary to a choice			149

The Last Popular Vote in Each State

indicative in some measure of the result next Tuesday, was as follows:—

States.	*Rep. Vote.*	*Dem Vote.*	*Majority.*	
Ala....	70,812	1,005	69 807R	Constitu'n, 1868.
Ark....	27,913	26 597	1 316R	Constitu'n, 1868.
Cal....	44,588	47 969	3 385D	Lt.-Gov., 1867.
Conn..	48,779	50 551	1,772D	Governor, 1868.
Del....	8,598	9 810	1,212D	Governor, 1866.
Fla....	14 520	9 491	5.029R	Constitu'n, 1868.
Fla....	14 170	10,144*	4.026R	Governor, 1868.
Geo....	88 123	69 750	18 373R	Constitu'n, 1868.
Geo....	83 146	76 099	7,047R	Governor, 1868.
Ill.....	203 045	147.058	55 987R	Congress, 1868.
Ind....	171,575	170 614	961R	Governor, 1868.
Iowa..	96,789	58 880	31,909R	Sup. Judge, 1867.
Kan...	19,370	8 151	11,219R	Governor, 1864.
Ken,..	26,275	115,524	89,249D	Governor, 1867.
La.....	66,152	48,739	17,413R	Const'n, 1868.
La.....	64,901	41 614*	23,287R	Governor, 1868.
Me.....	75 835‡	55,431‡	20 404R‡	Governor, 1868.
Md.....	21,890	63 602	41.712D	Governor, 1867.
Mass..	98 306	70,360	27,946R	Governor, 1867.
Mich..	80 819	55,865	24 954R	Sup. Judge, 1867.
Min....	34 870	29 543	5,327R	Governor, 1867.
Miss...	55,259	64 321	8 071D	Const'n, 1868.
Mo.....	62,187	40,958	20 850R	Sup. Ct's, 1866.
Neb....	.....	.....	2 400R†	Governor, 1868.
Nev....	5,047	4,295	752R	Congress, 1864.
N. H..	39,778	37 260	2,518R	Governor, 1868.
N. J....	65,462	63,971	1.491R	Congress, 1866.
N. J....	61 114	67 468	16,354D	Local, 1867.
N. Y...	325 099	373 029	47,930D	Sec. State, 1867.
N. C...	93 041	71 015	19 009R	Constit'on, 1865.
Ohio...	267 068	249,687	17.381R	Sec. State, 1868.
Ore....	10 589	11 789	1.200D	Congress, 1868.
Penn..	331 420‡	321 789‡	9,681R‡	Aud.-Gen. 1868.
R. I....	10,638	5,731	4,907R	Governor, 1868.
S. C....	70,758	27 288	43 470R	Constit'on, 1868.
Tenn..	74,184	22,548	51,636R	Governor, 1867.
Texas	44,689	.....	.....	Conven'on, 1868.
Vt.....	42,527‡	15,274‡	27,253R‡	Governor, 1868.
Va.....	107 342	61,887	45,455R	Conven'on, 1868.
W. Va	25 6063	20,000‡	5,606R‡	Governor, 1868.
Wis....	73,637	68,873	4 764R	Governor, 1867.

* Including scattering and independent votes.

† Estimated.

‡ Official vote not complete.

Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia, not being wholly reconstructed, will not participate in the Presidential election. The Legislature of Florida, at its recent session, passed a law providing for the selection of Presidential electors by that body, instead of by the people at large.

STATE AND CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

In several of the States State officers and members of Congress will also be elected on Tuesday next. In all these cases the names of the candidates are given below, as far as they can be ascertained. The candidates marked thus (*) below are renominations.

ALABAMA.

The vote of Alabama in 1860 stood for Douglas, 13,651; for Breckinridge, 48,831; and for Bell, 27,875. The first election held after the war was in 1865, when R. M. Patton received 21,422 votes for Governor; M. J. Bulger, 15,234; and W. R. Smith, 8194.

In 1867 an election for a constitutional convention was held, 164,800 being registered, of whom 74,450 were whites and 90,349 colored. For a convention 90,228 votes were cast and 5628 against—a majority of 12,901 of all the registered voters. At the constitutional election held this year, 70,812 votes in favor of the new Constitution were cast and 1005 against it—less than half the whole number registered; but the reconstructed State was received into Congress. The election for members of the Fortieth Congress will take place November 3, but none of the nominations have been received.

ARKANSAS.

The vote of Arkansas in 1860 was for Douglas, 5227; for Breckinridge, 28,732; and for Bell 20,094. An election was held in 1866 for Auditor, Berry (Union) receiving 6476; Miller (Democrat) 15,241; and Fagan (Democrat) 12,690. In 1867 the registration of voters reached 54,251, of whom about 22,000 were colored. An election for a constitutional convention was held, about 27,000 votes being cast in favor and about 13,000 against. The registration this year reached 73,784, of whom 48,714 were white and 25,670 colored. The constitutional election resulted in 27,913 in favor of the new constitution and 26,537 against it—a majority of 1316 in favor. Of the 54 510 votes cast, 34,676 were white and 19,834 colored.

On November 3, Congressmen will be elected, the following being the candidates:—

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
1. *Lyman H. Roots.	Charles S. Cameron.
2. James T. Elliott,	Anthony A. C. Rogers.
3. *Thomas Boles.	L. B. Nash.

CALIFORNIA.

The vote of California in 1860 was for Lincoln, 39 173; for Douglas, 33,516; for Breckinridge 24,33[illegible]; and for Bell, 6817. The vote of the State for the past ten years has been as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1858	36,747	41 999	8 452D
1859	31,298	62,255	30,957D
1860	39 173	79 067‡	637R
1861	56,036	65,694‡	23 236R
1862	51 238	47,311‡	29,724 [illegible]
1863	61,447	44,715	19 732R
1864—President	62,134	43,841	18,293R
1865	33 241	26,245	6,976R
1867	44,581	47,069	3 355D

For the years marked thus (‡), when there was dissension in the Democratic ranks, the total opposition vote is included under the head of Democratic, and the lowest Republican plurality is given. The vote for 1867 is that cast for Lieutenant-Governor. For Governor the vote then stood 49 359 Republican, and total opposition 51,993—Governor Haight's vote being 49 905, and his majority 9516. This was caused by the strong opposition of all the leading Republican journals to the nomination and election of George C Gorham, now Secretary of the Senate, the nominal Republican candidate, against whom there was manifested an unconquerable prejudice in the ranks of his party.

The Congressional election is held November 3, the following being the candidates, with the majorities in each district in 1866:—

Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Maj. in 1866*
1. Frances M. Pixley,	*Samuel B. Axtell	1865D
2. A. A. Sargent,	J. W. Coffroth	1267R
3. C. Harrison,	*James A. Johnson	375D

CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut votes for President only on November 3. In 1860 the vote stood, for Lincoln, 43,792; for Douglas, 15,522; for Breckinridge, 14,641; and for Bell, 3291. Since then the vote of the State has been as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1860	43,792	33,454	10,338R
1861	43,012	40,926	2,086R
1862	39,782	30 631	9 188R
1863	41 062	38,395	2,667R
1864—Governor	39,820	34,162	5,658R
" —President	44,691	42,285	2,406R
1865	42,374	31,539	11 035R
" —Equal Suffrage	27,217	33,489	6,272D
1866	43,974	44 433	541R
1867	46 578	47,565	987D
1868	48,779	50,551	1,772D

The election for members of the Forty-first Congress does not take place until April next.

DELAWARE.

The vote of Delaware in 1860 was for Lincoln, 3815; for Douglass, 1023; for Breckinridge, 7337; and for Bell, 3354. Since then she has voted as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1862—Governor	8155	8044	111R
" —Congress	8014	8051	37D
1863 "	8220	No ticket	...R
1864—President	8155	8767	612D
" —Congress	8253	8762	509D
1866—Governor	8598	9810	1212D
" —Congress	8553	9953	1389D

A Congressman is elected November 3, the following being the candidates:—

Republican.	*Democrat.*	*Maj. in 1866.*
Gen. A. T. A. Torbert	Benj. T. Briggs	1380D

FLORIDA.

The vote of Florida in 1860 was for Douglas, 367; for Breckinridge, 8543; and for Bell, 5437. In 1865 David S. Walker was elected Governor without opposition, the entire vote being less than 4000. In 1867 there were 11,148 whites and 15,434 colored registered. In the same year 14,250 votes were cast for a convention, almost without opposition, being 912 more than a majority of the registered voters. At the election of this year the vote stood as follows:—

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
Constitution	14,620	9 491	5029R
Governor	14,170	10,144	4026R

In the Democratic vote for Governor are included 7852 for Scott and 2292 for Walker. Harrison Reed being the only Republican candidate. The registry embraced 13,698 whites and 17,800 colored, a total of 31,498. By an act of the Legislature that body will select Presidential Electors. The Senate contains 10 Republicans and 8 Democrats, and the Assembly 37 Republicans and 15 Democrats, giving a Republican majority of 30 on joint ballot. Although the Legislature has taken this action, the Democrats have nominated an electoral ticket, hoping that something may yet turn up in their favor. The congressional election takes place in January next.

GEORGIA.

The vote of Georgia in 1860 was for Douglas, 11,590; for Breckinridge, 51,889; and for Bell, 42,886. An election held in 1861, under the Rebel *regime*, for Governor, resulted in 49,404 votes for Joseph E. Brown to 32 459 for E. A. Nisbet, the latter being the more ultra Rebel of the two. In 1865 Charles J. Jenkins was elected Governor without opposition, receiving 37,209 votes. In 1867 there were 95,202 whites and 95,973 colored registered—a total of 192,235, with a white majority of 289. For a convention 95,778 votes were cast, with but 4256 against—5926 over a majority of the registered voters. The following was the vote of the present year:—

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
Constitution	88 123	69,750	18 373R
Governor	83 146	76 099	7,047R
Congressmen	78 403	62,355	16,108R

Congressmen are elected on November 3, the following being the candidates, with the majorities in each district at the election held last spring:—

Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Maj. in 1868.*
1. *John W. Clift	A. H. Hansell	3,939R
2. Wm. P. Pierce	*Nelson Tift	1,919D
3. John B. Caldwell	H. Buchanan	1,215R
4. B. B. De Graffenreid	T. G. Lawson	161R
5. *Chas. H. Prince	W. H. Mallou	15,061R
6. John A. Wimpy	Weir Boyd	401D
7. James Atkins	*P. B. M. Young	3,403D

ILLINOIS.

The vote of Illinois in 1860 was for Lincoln, 172,161; for Douglas, 160,215; for Breckinridge, 2401; and for Bell, 4913—a majority of 4629 over all for Lincoln. The vote of the State since then has been as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1860	172 161	167 532	4,629R
1862	120,116	136 632	16 516D
1863	125,263	95 865	29 398R
1864—President	189 496	158,780	30 716R
" —Congress	190,228	158,784	31 442R
1866	203,045	147,058	55,987R

State officers and members of Congress are elected on Nov. 3. The following are the candidates on the two State tickets:—

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Governor	J. M. Palmer.	John K. Eden.
Lt. Governor	John Dougherty.	W. H. Van Epps.
Sec. State	E. Rummell.	G. Van Hoorebeck
Auditor	C. E. Lippincott.	John K. Shannon
Treasurer	E. N. Bates.	Jesse J. Phillips.
Att.-General	W. Bushnell.	R. E. Williams.

The Congressional candidates are as follows:—

	Republicans.	*Democrats*	*Maj. in 1866.*
	*John A. Logan	W. W. O'Brien	55,997R
1—	*N. B. Judd	M. M. R. Wallace.	9,589R
2—	*J. F. Farnsworth	A. M. Herrington.	12 839R
3—	*E. B. Washburne	W. J. McKim	8 760R
4—	John B. Hawley	W. J. Singleton	2,561R
5—	*E. C. Ingersoll	John N. Neglas	8 772R
6—	*Burton C. Cook	Oliver C Gray	7,294R
7—	Jesse H. Moore	Thos. Brewer	4,138R
8—	*S. M. Cullom	R. S Edwards	4,103R
9—	Leonard F. Ross	T. W. McNeely	775D
10—	J. B. Turner	*Albert G. Burr	2,373D
11—	James S. Martin	*S. S. Marshall	2,290D
12—	John B. Hay	Wm. H. Snyder	1,076R
13—	*Green B. Raum	John M. Crebs	569R

One-half of the State Senate and a full Lower House are to be elected also.

INDIANA.

The vote of Indiana, which votes for President only on November 3, in 1860 was for Lincoln, 139,033; for Douglas, 115,509; for Breckinridge, 12,295; and for Bell, 5306—a majority of 5923 for Lincoln over all. Since then the vote of the State has been as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1860—Governor	136,725	126,968	9 757R
" —President	139,033	133 110	5 923R
1862—	118,517	128,160	9 643D
1864—Governor	152 084	131,301	20,883R
" —President	150,422	130,233	20 189R
1866	169,601	155,599	14,202R
1868—Governor	171,575	170,014	961R
" —Congress	170,563	170,802	239D

IOWA.

The vote of Iowa in 1860 was for Lincoln 70,409; for Douglas, 55,111; for Breckinridge, 1048 and for Bell, 1763. The vote since then has been as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1860	70,409	57 922	12 487 R
1861	59 852	48,319	11,534 R
1862	65,014	50 899	15,115 R
1863	85,741	53 118	32,623 R
1864	89,075	49,596	39 479 R
1865	70,445	54,070	16 375 R
1866	91 227	55,815	35,412 R
1867	90,789	58,880	31,909 R

An election for State officers is held on Nov. 3, the following being the candidates:—

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Secretary of State	Ed. Wright,	D. Hammer
Auditor of State	J. A. Elliott,	D. Dunlavey
State Treasurer	S. E. Rankin,	L. McCarty
Register of State Land Office	C. C. Carpenter,	A. D. Anderson
Attorney-Gen'l	H. O'Connor,	J. E. Williamson

Congressmen are elected the same day, the following being the candiates:—

Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Maj. in 1866.*
1. Geo. W. McCrary	Taos. W. Claggett	682R
2. Wm. Smith	Wm. Leffingwell	707R
3. *Wm. B. Allison	Wm. Mills	502R
4. *Wm. Loughridge	John P. Irish	698R
5. F. W. Palmer	P. Gad Bryan	1398R
6. Chas. Pomeroy	C. A. L. Roszell	5527R

County officers are also to be elected, and the State is to vote on an amendment to its Constitution striking out the work "white."

KANSAS.

The first vote in Kansas was for State officers, in 1861, when there was no opposition to the Republican ticket. The vote of the State has been as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1861	5,429	.....	5,429R
1863	9 999	5 464	4,429R
1864 (President)	16,441	3,691	12 750R
1866	19 370	8,151	11,219R

State officers are elected on November 3, the following being the candidates:—

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
Governor	J. M. Harvey. G. W. Glick.
Lt.-Governor	E. V. Eskridge. Max. McCaslin.
Ass'te Justice	D. M. Valentine.
Sec. of State	T. Moonlight. W. Shannon.
Auditor	A. Thoman. G. Schauble.
Treasurer	Geo. Graham. A. McCartney.
Att'y-General	A. Danford. Ross Barns.
Sup. Pub. Inst.	P. McVicar. Arch. Beatty.

A Congressman is also elected, the candidates being:—

Republican.	*Democrat.*	*Maj. in 1866.*
*Sidney Clark.	Charles W. Blair.	10,996 R

KENTUCKY.

The vote of Kentucky in 1860 was for Lincoln, 1364; for Douglas, 25,651; for Breckinridge, 53,143; and for Bell, 66,058. The vote since then has been as follows:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1863—†Governor	68,506	17 589	50,917U†
1864—President	27,786	64,801	36,515D
1865	42,082	42,187	105D
1866	68 035	95,979	37,944D
1867	33 930	99 225	56,286D
1868	26,275	115 524	89,249D

†In 1863, Bramlette, now a Democrat, was the Union candidate for Governor, and Wickliffe the Secessionist. Party lines have not been strongly drawn in the State until after 1865, since when the returned Rebels have been marshaled in full force.

State officers have already been elected this year. Congressmen are to be elected on November 3, the following being the candidates:—

Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Maj. in 1867.*
1. C. S. Marshall	*L. S. Trimble	8027D
2. Sam. Langley	W. M. Sweeney	8106D
3. W. E. Hobson	*J. S. Golladay / J. F. Smith	6539D
4. W. H. Hays	*J. P. Knott	5022D
5. J. B. Eggliss / Chas. A. Gill	B. Manchester	4701D
6. Oliver W. Roos	*T. L. Jones	5931D
7. Charles Eginton	*James E. Beck	8052D
8. S. M. Barnes	*Geo. M. Adams	3951D
9. John L. Ziegler	John M. Rice	1479D

‡Pluralities, Rebels and conservatives running on Democratic tickets.

LOUISIANA.

The vote of Louisiana in 1860 was for Douglas, 7625; for Breckinridge, 22,681; and for Bell, 20,204. Elections for Congressmen in portions of the State were held during the war. The first election throughout the State after hostilities had ceased was in 1865, when Wells received 22 312 and Allen 5497, both Democrats, but Allen the most Democratic of the two. In 1867, under the Reconstruction policy, 45,199 whites and 84,431 colored were registered—a total of 129,630, with a colored majority of 39,232. The vote for a convention resulted in 75,083 in favor and 4006 against. The election held last spring resulted as follows:—

	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
Constitution	66,152	48 739	17,413R
Governor	64 901	41,614†	*23 287R
Lieutenant-Gov'r	64,756‡	34,475†	30,291R

† Including scattering votes.

‡ Dunn, the Republican candidate, is a colored man.

Congressmen are elected on November 3, the following being the candidates:—

Republicans.	*Democrats.*
1. *J. Hale Sypher	Louis St. Martin.
2. L. A. Sheldon	Caleb S. Hunt.
Vac. J. Wills Menard	Caleb S. Hunt.
3. C. D. Darrall	Adolphe Bailey.
4. *Joseph P. Newsham	Michael Ryan.
5. Frank Morey	George W. McCrame.

MAINE.

The vote of Maine in 1860 was for Lincoln 62,811; for Douglas, 26,693; for Breckinridge, 6568; and for Bell, 2046. Since then the vote has been:—

Year.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
1860 (Governor)	69 499	51,378	18,001R
" (President)	62,811	38,107†	24,

GENERAL GRANT.

BY THE REV. E. H. NADAL, D. D.

Like the rest of the nation and the world, we have studied General Grant, and would be glad to give others the results of our thinking. The Great Captain, with all his childlike simplicity and freedom from pretension, is a somewhat mysterious character. The contrast between the grandeur of his life and the modesty of his deportment utterly misleads some people and confuses others. On his acting side, he is immense; on his talking side, very small. True greatness must find expression, and when grand deeds have given it utterance, only profound natures will understand them: for the masses of men, and especially for the shallow, the hero must explain himself in words. But such an explanation is weakness; it reveals egotism, and, therefore, in the highest greatness, is well-nigh impossible. Grant will never write essays on his own campaigns, nor make speeches to illustrate the glory of his own career. Posterity must study and history understand him.

This absence of speech in Grant is hardly what men call reticence. Reticence, as usually understood, carries with a touch of art, and is conscious of an ulterior aim. A splendid statesman may be an orator of rare eloquence, and yet may be noted for reticence. With him, it is cultivated as an element of strength. He is never silent for the want of something to say. On the contrary, he holds back, and drowns, in the silence of his own mind, a thousand brilliancies, because he knows that much talk, even if fine, would make him common. Speech is his trade; it is the substance and form of his deeds; there must, therefore, be nothing little to disparage what is great, but, as it were, a field of silence, in which fine words shall be set in gorgeous clumps.

In Grant there is a reticence which is a thing of nature. It is reticence of word, of face, of action. It can hardly be said that he is careful about his words; but if he be, the deeper truth is that nature was careful in planning him. He never makes a striking remark, either in public or in private, in his letters or in conversation, and he can well afford to be without ambition in that direction. The disposition to shine in this sphere is a sad defect in some otherwise great men. The time spent in getting ready for a pun or a *bon mot* is thrown away on a littleness, and the wish to be fine in talk is itself a weakness. The absence of this in Grant has, no doubt, dampened his popularity, for the fine sayings of a public man are the windows through which the people suppose they look in upon his interior life. Many passages in Webster's speeches, and many witty sentences of Henry Clay and of President Lincoln, appear to be of this sort. They are the flowers that grow out of the fissures in the great rock, or they are the magnetism that makes the adamant attractive. In Grant the rock is solid and bare, and the attraction is a recondite element, strongly felt only by kindred souls.

This is one reason why politicians have not been more drawn to him. Especially does this hold of many distinguished radicals. It was not to be expected that such men as Horace Greeley and Wendell Phillips, and others of their sort, whose trade has been in sharp talk, should become enthusiastic for Grant. They had stirred up the nation with tongue and pen; their powerful eloquence, clothing their honest testimony against slavery, had been in the highest degree effective, and when their talk had culminated in a successful war, they naturally sought a distinctly pronounced man for a political leader. Grant was not ready with a speech or a letter, and they looked upon him coldly. Such men have followed, not led public opinion in Grant's support.

This reticence of the Great Captain extends to his appearance, to his face, to his gait, and, indeed, to his whole manner. In Sherman, a tall, wiry, mercurial man, with an unquiet face, whose every lineament is instinct with restless thought, the people see their own passions reflected, and share the wild enthusiasm before them. Sheridan, too, has an inspiring person. The popular idea paints him as a great rider, ever mounted and flying; the enemy on the wing before him; the fire in his eye; the hot blood burning in his cheeks; and the wild rallying cry ringing from his lips—a very picture of valorous, daring, irresistible, dashing, patriotic force. The thought of him brings a hurrah into the throat. Not so Grant. His very person looks silent. Round, compact, short, his step equable and grave, his eye steady, its fire lying deeper than the crowd sees, and yet certainly there, though in the coal rather than the blaze, his forehead not high; his beard rigid, his under jaw protruding, and giving a sort of hardness to his expression, and that expression a kind of quiet, modest protest against speech—the people must fall back upon history for enthusiasm, and shout rather upon conviction and a sense of duty than from impulse.

But even in the sphere of action, we see in Grant the same reticence, the same severe self-restraint, though unconscious here as elsewhere, he is so intent on one thing that the rest is ignored or perhaps utterly forgotten. Here his reticence, which may look like a defect elsewhere, becomes the minister of genuine strength—a power of concentration. It grows into a form of devotion to his country, so complete as to become almost impersonal. A striking example of this reticence in action occurred in the writer's own presence during the war. I happened, on a certain day, to be in the hall of the House of Representatives in Washington, and, hearing my own name called, I turned and saw Mr. Odell, of Brooklyn. He was with General Grant, who had been summoned from the vicinity of Richmond to give testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. To my great surprise, he stated that this was the first time he had ever visited the Capitol. He had been to Washington a number of times, on business with the President and the War Department, but had never been in the Capitol until called there as a witness. The fact was a most singular one. The man whose fame was filling the civilized world, about whom Congress was talking by the hour day after day, who at that moment was making a most wonderful epoch in history, had often been to Washington, but had never entered the Capitol till now, and even now only because called to the spot on the business of the country. This seemed to us a most striking instance of retinence in action, and utter silencing of all demands of curiosity and pleasure—a power of keeping the eye shut to all but one thing.

Another and most beautiful example of the same thing is seen in the Great Captain's treatment of Sherman, when the Government found it necessary to revoke the terms given to the Rebel General Johnston at the time of his surrender. Grant was despatched to North Carolina to set aside what his brave but mistaken lieutenant had done. He was now lifted by success into the foremost position of the world. His steady foot had just trodden out the last spark of the mightiest rebellion on record. If anything in the world could have elated him and jarred his equanimity, this must have done it. But he was perfectly serene. As he had been magnanimous toward the enemy, so now he was generous and fraternal toward his fellow-soldier. He did, indeed, the needful thing, but hid his own hand and did it by Sherman himself. A different sort of a victor would have acted in a different spirit, and, catching fire from the public indignation, or feigning to do so, would have shown his own personality in the matter, and humiliated the noble but misjudging soldier. Still another illustration of this sublime reticence in action was afforded by a personal conversation between the Great Captain and the writer of this article soon after the close of the war. Among other things said, we asked the General the question:—"How did you feel during the dreadful days of the battles of the Wilderness, when your men were falling in such vast numbers, and the ground before you was contested with such stubbornness?" After a pause, the sole answer was:—"I felt that we had to go to Richmond." The reply seemed to ignore philosophy, if not generalship, and yet it contained the quintessence of both philosophy and generalship. It proved that he had fixed, beyond the possibility of change or of doubt, the aim and end of the campaign; that there was no provision for failure, nor conception of its possibility, and that all parts of the campaign, all plans, all means were portions of the one pathway to Richmond.

That this wonderful power of self-abnegation, and of excluding from his mind all but the one great object, lay at the root of Grant's success, we do not doubt. We admit he is a military genius—one of the most daring and profound of all history. His military learning may be inferior to McClellan's, and to that of fifty others; but it is the characteristic of genius to transcend the schools, and to go straight to its mark, in ignorance or in contempt of the old paths. Without attempting to define that subtle something called genius, which hides itself in the very tissue of its own creations, in the case of Grant it is clear to us that his genius wrought in the overthrow of the Rebellion by means of his power of self-restraint and concentration. The essential condition of the success of his genius was that he should resolutely shut out everything extraneous and sink himself so deeply in his own thoughts and abide so steadily in them, that his whole plan, with the various aspects and possibilities of the situation, might become, not a transient vision, but, as it were, a picture in oil, in which he foresaw what he and we afterward saw.

This peculiar power revealed itself in other forms, quite as essential as the power itself. Every citizen knows only too well how the cause of the Union suffered in the early part of the war from dissensions among the chiefs of the armies. Some of the generals seemed quite as hostile to their brother officers as to the Rebels themselves. Many a battle was lost by this contemptible littleness. No chief had as yet appeared whose genius was commanding or whose spirit was assimilating. A man was wanting large enough to see that one brain, however grand, was not sufficient for the terrible emergency; a man with insight into men sufficient to enable him to make the best selection of commanders; a man not afraid to choose the best, when they were found, lest they should be rivals; and, in a word, a man generous enough, and magnetic enough, and powerful enough to fuse into unity with himself, and around himself, and one with another, the commanders so selected. Grant precisely met this want. He harmonized and united the military intellect of the nation. Under him and Sherman and Thomas and Sheridan, and their numerous and able subordinates, the campaign became one. Grant gave the outline—his mind and heart inspired it—but generous and confiding scope was given to the individuality of each of his lieutenants. Between him and his chief captains, history records no shadow of jealousy, no moment even of coldness. He found the heads of the army in a deadly wrangle, and made them a harmonious family; and, to this day, he and Sherman and Thomas and Sheridan are united like "Damon" and "Pythias." As their fame is one, so their hearts are one.

During their campaign, there came a time when Grant was compelled to lie inactive before Richmond, and his patience was even more wonderful than his successes. There he sat during the long winter, and the nation watched and waited in breathless suspense. To many he seemed to have reached the end of his string and to be doing nothing but smoke. Sherman was marching from Tennessee to the ocean. Atlanta, Savannah, Charleston fell; the world resounded with Sherman's renown. He was said to be greater than Grant. Thomas was winning laurels in the West, and Sheridan was appropriating the hearts of the people by his exploits in the valley of the Shenandoah. What a terrible thing it is to an ambitious soldier to be forgotten! to stand on the loftiest eminence of command, and yet to see his laurels gliding, in popular estimation, from his own brows to those of his lieutenants! There are generals we know of who, in Grant's position at that time, would have gone stark mad. They would have rushed down South and snatched the reins of the war-chariot from Sherman, or taken possession of Sheridan's charger in the Valley, or of Thomas' position in the West, or all three by turns, so as to have their names in print, and to keep in advance of their too aspiring and too successful subordinates. But there sat Grant before Richmond, not green or livid with jealousy, but radiant with joy. Sherman and Sheridan and Thomas were his own boys; their victories belonged to the firm, and the grateful praises of the people, falling on the heads of his generals, were beautifully completed by those of the man sitting idle before Richmond. But the Great Captain was in at the death. Appomattox, with Grant presiding, finished the rising climax of victories, and the long-pursued game fell at last into the bag of the chief hunter.

The war has now been over for several years, and Grant, the sort of stuff out of whom the Old World civilizations make emperors and autocrats, still continues one of the most modest and simple of men. Indeed, it might be doubted whether a thorough examination of our whole population would not result in declaring Grant to be the most notable example of modesty in the nation.

And now, deficient as Grant may be in the lighter elements of popularity, it is clear that he possesses all the nobler and profounder attributes of strength. If his words have only in a few instances passed into the talk of the people, his great deeds have slowly but certainly reached and mastered their heart and their judgment. The qualities that made him the great soldier of the age, that united the jarring elements of military rule, are such as fit men wisely and calmly to lead and to govern in any and every sphere of public life.

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St. John's, N. F.	40	St. John's, N. F.	30
by Branch Steamer.		by Branch Steamer.	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
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Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
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EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
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PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat LEWIN FORREST leaves ARCH street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 24, 7 A.M	Saturday, Oct. 24, 11 A.M
Sunday, Oct. 25,	to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P.M.; leaves Bristol at 1½ A.M. and 4½ P.M.
Monday, Oct 26, 8 A.M	Monday, Oct. 26, 12 M.
Tuesday, " 27, 9 A.M	Tuesday, " 27, 1 P.M
Wed'day, " 28, 10 A.M	Wed day, " 28, 2 P.M
Thursday, " 29, 10 A.M	Thursday, " 29, 2 P.M
Friday, " 30, 11 A.M	Friday, " 30, 3 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 12

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.
The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8 45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. M. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9 45 A. M. and 3 30 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11tf

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Whose foreign commerce amounts to
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This Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a
CAPITAL OF $5,000,000
SHARES, $100 EACH.
A limited number of shares are offered at par, each, payable $10 each, $15 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2 50 per share.
THE INQUIRIES FOR THIS STOCK ARE NOW VERY ACTIVE, AND THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INSTRUCT US TO SAY IT MAY BE WITHDRAWN AT ANY TIME, AND THAT NONE WILL BE OFFERED ON THE ABOVE TERMS AFTER NOVEMBER 20 NEXT.
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CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!
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EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Twentieth and Last Day's Proceedings—Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury—Despatch to the Lord Bishop of London—Report on the Consecration of Churches—No Change in the Translation of the Nicene Creed—President Craik's Parting Address—The Closing Religious Ceremonies—An Impressive and Solemn Scene,

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

The twentieth and last day of the session of the Protestant Episcopal National Convention was opened this morning at half-past nine o'clock with the usual morning services, conducted by the Rev. Dr. S. Y. McMaster, of Minnesota, and the Rev. Dr. Albert H. Bailey, of Vermont.

The Benediction was pronounced by Bishop Randell, of Colorado.

The record of yesterday's proceedings was read by the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Perry, of Connecticut, and adopted by the Convention.

The attendance of delegates to the Convention this morning was not large, a number having gone home.

The Secretary announced that arrangements have been perfected for the transportation of the members of the Convention to their respective homes, free of charge, as far South as Washington and as far West as Pittsburg. It is not positively known whether the certificates of passage issued will be good beyond the points mentioned. Delegates living East will be furnished with free transportation as far as Boston.

Death of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Rev. Dr. Haight stated that information has been received of the death of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. He paid a glowing tribute to the deceased, and moved that the House confer with the House of Bishops in relation to taking proper action with regard to the melancholy event.

Mr. Welsh offered as an amendment that the action of the General Convention in relation to the death of the Archbishop be communicated to England by the telegraphic cable, and it be followed by a letter containing the details of the proceedings of the Convention in relation to the event. Agreed to.

The reports of committees were called for by the President.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, from the Committee on Canons, presented a report from that body, containing the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That this House does not concur in the resolution contained in Message, No. 63, from the House of Bishops, as follows:—

Resolved, the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, That the following be and hereby is enacted as Title 1, Canon —, to wit:—

Of the Consecration of Churches.

1. No church or chapel shall be consecrated until the Bishop shall have been sufficiently certified that the building and ground on which it is erected shall have been fully paid for and are free from lien or other incumbrance.

2. It shall not be lawful for any vestry, trustees, or other body, authorized by law, of any State or Territory, to hold property for any diocese, parish or congregation, to encumber or alienate any consecrated church or chapel, without the consent of the Bishop, acting with the advice and consent of the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which such church or chapel be situate.

3. No consecrated church or chapel shall be removed, taken down, or otherwise disposed of, for any "unhallowed, worldly or common use," without the previous consent of the Bishop acting with the advice of the Standing Committee of the Diocese in which such church or chapel be situate.

Messages from the House of Bishops.

A discussion on this subject was interrupted by the reading of several messages from the House of Bishops, the principal of which was on the subject of Ritualism, informing the House that they will appoint a committee to inquire whether additions to the Canons and the Prayer Book are required or expedient to secure uniformity of public worship, and report to the next Convention.

The debate on the consecration of churches was then continued, during which several serious objections were made by members from Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and other States. It was complained that some of the canons conflict with the laws of the States.

Mr. Henshaw, of Rhode Island, then moved to add to the Canon that it be unlawful to sell pews at auction, and the whole matter was then referred back to the Committee on Canons.

Intercourse with Sweden.

The House concurred with the House of Bishops to continue the intercourse with the Protestant Episcopal Church of Sweden.

Appropriation.

The House of Bishops then asked for an appropriation of $300, to pay for clerk hire of their House.

Objection was made that the sum was too large, and it was finally referred to the Committee on Expenses, with instructions to inform the House of Bishops that their request would not be granted.

Resolution of Thanks.

The Hon. Hamilton Fish, of New York, then moved a resolution of thanks to the President and Secretary of the Convention, for the able manner in which they have performed their duties.

Other resolutions of thanks, to the churchmen of New York for their hospitalities, to Bishop Potter, Rev. Dr. F. Ogilorie and his associates on the Local Committee on Entertainments, and also to the rector, vestry and congregations of Trinity Church and the Church of the Transfiguration, and Calvary Church, to Postmaster Kelly for post office facilities, to the different railroad companies, &c., were passed.

The Nicene Creed.

The Committee on the Prayer Book reported against the expediency of changing the translation of the Nicene Creed at this time.

A Telegram to the Lord Bishop of London.

The House of Bishops communicated the form of telegram to be sent to the Lord Bishop of London in relation to the death of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It reads as follows:—

"To the Lord Bishop of London:—The two Houses of the General Convention transmit their affectionate condolence to the Church of England on the death of its venerable prelate.

B. B. SMITH,
Presiding Bishop.
JAMES CRAIK,
President of the House of Deputies."

Extension of Time.

Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, moved that the resolution requiring the House of Bishops to transmit their action on resolutions, amendments, &c., forwarded to them from the Lower House within three days after their receipt, be rescinded. He said it was very unfair to the House of Bishops, and did not give them time to properly consider important subjects sent to them for consideration. He moved that the time be extended from three to five days.

The Rev. Dr. Meade hoped the motion would be voted down. With all respect to the House of Bishops, he thought it too late in the day to pass any such motion.

After some cross-firing between Dr. Meade and Mr. Welsh, the motion of the latter gentleman was laid on the table.

A Report from the Committee on Canons.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, from the Committee on Canons, reported the following:—

The Committee on Canons, to whom was referred the proposed Canon entitled, "On the Consecration of Churches," communicated to this House in Message No. 63, from the House of Bishops, respectfully report that they recommend the enactment of the proposed Canon, with the following additions to Section 2, viz:—

Provided, That this section shall not be operative in any State with the laws of which, relating to the taking and holding of property by religious corporations, the same may conflict; so that the second section shall read as follows:—

Section 2. It shall not be lawful for any vestry, trustees, or other body authorized by law of any State or Territory to hold property for any diocese, parish or congregation, to encumber or alienate any consecrated church or chapel, without the previous consent of the Bishop, acting with the advice and authority of the standing committees of the diocese in which such church or chapel be situated. *Provided*, That this section shall not be operative in any State with the laws of which, relating to the taking and holding of property by religious corporations, the same may conflict.

The report was adopted.

Pews at Auction.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, from the Committee on Canons, reported a new Canon, that it shall be unlawful to sell or lease pews by auction held within the walls of a church.

Rev. Dr. Beardsley, of Connecticut, thought it best to postpone the matter until the next Convention.

Dr. Meade advocated the Canon, as the House of God is desecrated by making it a place for merchandize.

The Rev. Dr. Cook, of New York, was in favor of the Canon, but thought it impracticable to act on it now, as whole delegations have returned home, in anticipation that no new business would be brought before the Convention.

A motion to table the entire matter was lost.

The Rev. William White moved an amendment that "No church shall be used for any unhallowed purpose." Declared out of order, as not pertinent to the question pending, and as being already provided for.

The debate continued, when the Chair appealed to the discretion of the House, as their number is reduced one-half, whether it would be proper now to pass a new canon. Whereupon it was moved to refer the matter to the next Convention. Not agreed to, and the debate was resumed; and it was urged by several that the better way would be to pass a canon, not as a law, but as a recommendatory resolution, which would be of equal effectiveness.

As the suggestion appeared to be generally acceded to, the proposition was put into the form that the House of Bishops concurring, it is the sense of this House "That in the judgment of this Convention it improper," &c., and in this form it was adopted, and ordered to be printed in the Digest of Canons.

Address by the President of the Convention.

The Rev. Dr. Craik, of Kentucky, the President of the Convention, then made a parting address, and while he spoke the House remained standing, at the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn. The Rev. President said:—

As it is not probable that we shall meet again in the relation which we now sustain to each other, I shall ask your indulgence to make a few remarks.

It is but the reiteration of the common feeling and the expression of all who have attended the sessions of this House, to utter my assured conviction that the extraordinary harmony, the cordial courtesy and the manifestations of fraternal affection which have distinguished the deliberations of this body from its commencement to its close, could have come under the circumstance in which we have been placed, and with the exciting questions which have been before us, from no other source than the guidance and presiding influence of the Holy Ghost. For this precious gift and grace of God, let us render to Him all the praise and gratitude of which our poor hearts are capable. We humbly thankfully take it for an earnest that God will continue to be gracious to this branch of His Church, and designs her, small as she is, to exert a blessed influence in molding the character and shaping the destiny of this new world in which our lot is cast.

He will control and overrule the agitations and aberations of the day to a greater good. They are but the signs and necessities of a more exuberant life. As that life expresses itself in one direction, all of us will agree to maintain all that truly tends to produce those two things which God has so emphatically consecrated in his public worship—glory and beauty—while we reject all that is tawdry, mean and trifling, and as far as, on either hand, this teeming life has degenerated into false doctrine and disloyalty. Men of mere subjective faith will go to their own place from this Church—following Newman and Manning on one hand, or Colenso and Baptist Noel on the other. Even so this will but purify and stregthen the Church. The most important and continuing subject for gratulation in this Church is the fidelity with which we have adhered to the divinely-given pattern of a Christian Council by making the laity an essential portion of such council.

Our more extended experience in the practical working of this divine pattern enables us to say confidently to our brethren of the Church of England, and of the provinces of England, who are trying to bring their synodical organization to a higher standard, that the lay element in this body has at all times been at once progressive and eminently conservative—that it is an effectual preservative against class legislation, and, in my opinion, contributes largely to the dignity, courtesy, and high character of this Convention. The Church, I trust, rising to a higher estimation of her powers and capabilities, will have each of her ministers not merely a workman, but the leader and guide of a body of working people, which is the only way that this Church can fulfill her great mission in evangelizing this country. The laity, under the control of and with the assistance of their respective ministers, by lay reading must occupy every accessible position wherever the church may be planted.

The President then thanked the Convention for the honor it had conferred on him, and the kindness and attention manifested toward him, and concluded by bidding them an affectionate farewell.

A number of messages from the House of Bishops were then read, concurring in certain measures adopted by the House of Deputies.

The Rev. Dr. Meade then moved that a committee be appointed to inform the House of Bishops that the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies has completed the business before it, and are ready to receive any more messages from that body. Agreed to.

The Rev. Dr. Mulchany and Mr. William Welsh, were appointed the Committee.

The Convention then took a recess.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention reassembled at three o'clock, but there being no further business except the concurrence of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies in a number of unimportant messages sent by the House of Bishops, the Convention adjourned until half-past seven in the evening, when the closing religious ceremonies took place at Calvary Church, Twenty-first street, which were presided over by the Presiding Bishop, B. B. Smith, of Kentucky, who read a lengthy and interesting pastoral letter prepared for the occasion.

The proceedings of the Convention throughout were characterized by great moderation of feeling and kind spirit, there being no angry discussions or harsh language used during its entire continuance. The most fraternal spirit was manifested by the delegates toward one another, and nothing whatever occurred to mar the perfect harmony that pervaded the assemblage during the deliberations of the Convention.

—Princess Louisa, of Sweden, the betrothed of the Crown Prince of Denmark, has consumption.

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ON AND AFTER MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, Freight for BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, RICHMOND, NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, LYNCHBURG, and all Points in VIRGINIA, TENNESSEE, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, GEORGIA, ARKANSAS, and NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA,

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Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7.45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2.20 P. M., 4.15 P. M., 4.50 P. M., 6.15 and 11.30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6.25 A. M., 7.45 A. M., 8.00 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 1.05 P. M., 4.00 P. M., and 6.05 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 8.00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7.45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7.55 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.45 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8.00 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

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2. By law they can be issued to the Company only as the road is completed, so that they always represent a real value.

3. Their amount is limited by act of Congress to Fifty Million Dollars on the entire Pacific line, or an average of less than $30,000 per mile.

4. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of the United States Senate and Hon. Oakes Ames, of the United States House of Representatives, are the trustees for the bondholders, to see that all their interests are protected.

5. Five Government Directors, appointed by the President of the United States, are responsible to the country for the management of its affairs.

6. Three United States Commissioners must certify that the road is well built and equipped, and in all respects a first-class railway, before any bonds can be issued upon it.

7. The United States Government lends the Company its own bonds to the same amount that the Company issues, for which it takes a second mortgage as security.

8. As additional aid, it makes an absolute donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, lying upon each side of the road.

9. The Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and the principal is also payable in gold.

10. The earnings from the local or way business were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS last year, which after paying operating expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest. These earnings will be vastly increased on the completion of the entire line in 1869.

11. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years, *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond, with such guarantees, were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from twenty to twenty-five per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

12. The issue will soon be exhausted. The sales have sometimes been half a million a day, and nearly twenty millions have already been sold. About ten millions more may be offered. It is not improbable that at some time not far distant, all the remainder of the bonds the Company can issue will be taken by some combination of capitalists and withdrawn from the market, except at a large advance. The long time, the high gold interest, and the perfect security, must make these bonds very valuable for export.

All the predictions which the officers of the Company have made as to the success of their enterprise, or the value and advance in the price of their securities, have been more than confirmed, and they therefore suggest that parties who desire to invest in their bonds *will find it to their advantage to do so at once.*

The price for the present is 102 and accrued interest at six per cent. in currency, from July 1.

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And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCT. 1, containing a report of the Progress of the Work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the Bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
October 6, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler,

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm3

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Pipe Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 14 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30

CARPETINGS.

NEW ARRIVALS.
Opening Daily,
CARPETINGS,
Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,
OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222 Chesnut Street.

1868. FALL. 1868.
"GLEN ECHO MILLS."
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
OF
CARPETINGS,
Wholesale and Retail Warehouse,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
9 8 wfmstm Opposite Independence Hall.

FALL OPENING.
CARPETINGS.
ELEGANT WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRIES,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
PARLOR, HALL, AND STAIRS TO MATCH,
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 16 wfm2m Between Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FURNITURE.
BARGAINS A FEW DAYS LONGER.
ATWOOD & HOPPER
Will dissolve their copartnership about November 1, and are now closing out their large stock of
FURNITURE
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
This is a rare opportunity to procure bargains.
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
10 28 wfm6t Above Chesnut, East Side.

I. LUTZ,
No. 121 South ELEVENTH Street.
Just received, a fresh stock of fancy articles of
FURNITURE,
Suitable for Holiday and Wedding Presents.
These articles of Furniture have been manufactured to order, and are warranted to stand this climate, and will be sold [10 27 mwflmrp
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.
H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRUSSES.
"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS, No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc., etc. Also, large stock of Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 2 wfm

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of HOSPITAL BEDDING and CLOTHING, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz:—

10,000 Grey Blankets.
10,000 Bed Sacks.
20,000 Pillow Ticks.
10,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
18,000 Gowns.
15,000 Slippers.

The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.

If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
10 26 14t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF BLANKETS.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, on MONDAY, November 2, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., a quantity of Clothing, Camp, and Garrison Equipage, unfit for issue, and Army Blankets not required, as follows:—

47,000 Gray Blankets, new.
2,000 Great Coats, foot.
3,200 Artillery Uniform Coats.
1,200 Great Coats, mounted.
2,000 Infantry Uniform Coats.
1,000 Sack Coats.

Forage Caps, Tents, Bed Sacks, Axes, Mess Pans, etc., etc.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds.

Cash deposit will be required, as heretofore, upon day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 2 10t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 218 LODGE STREET, AND No. 1732 CHESNUT STREET,
12 3 PHILADELPHIA.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [10 27 3t

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
November 3, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [10 28 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 10 30 3t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, WORKS IN THE ARTS AND SCIENCES, from a Library.
On Friday Afternoon,
Oct. 30, at 4 o'clock. 10 29 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

POSITIVE SALE OF A STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING CLOTHS, FIXTURES, ETC.
On Saturday Afternoon,
October 31, at two o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, the entire stock of a tailor declining business, comprising—
Over 100 overcoats of various kinds and sizes. An assortment of business suits, coats, pants, and vests, cloths in the piece, remnants, etc.
The cleaning is of late manufacture, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. [10 23 7t
May be examined on the day previous to sale.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

SALES OF VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS,
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 12 and 13 at 7½ o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street.

MR. CHARLES F. HASELTINE (previous to removing to his new building, No. 1125 Chesnut street) will close several consignments, including specimens of the following famous artists, European and American:—

Bakalowicz,	Beaumont,	Patvoli,
Englehardt,	Debrechon,	Wauters,
Pape,	Duche,	Moches
Ficcel,	Deiters,	Prof. Wahraven,
Eko,	Meisner,	Van Starkinborgh,
W. T. Richards,	Noerr,	De Drackeleer,
I. B. Irving,	Heitzel,	Laurent de Buel,
Hoquet,	Rothermel,	Schussele,
Bonfelle,	Brevoort,	Fairman,
Sully,	Bellows,	Brittol,
J. D. Smillie,	F. Morad,	Parton,
Paul Weber,	G. W. Nicholson,	Cresson, etc.
W. S. Young,	Ramsey,	

The paintings will be open for exhibition from Wednesday, Oct. 28, until day of sale. [10 27 4t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 2

SALE OF 1700 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Nov. 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1700 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a large line of ladies', misses', and children's wear. [10 29 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LIFE INSURANCE.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
National Life Insurance Co.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with

A CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
8 8 tuthtf PHILADEDPHIA.

CLOTHING.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE
IN THE UNION.
We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine
Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,
Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.
An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES BEAVERS Etc., for gentlemen's order work.
F. A. HOYT & BRO.,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
9 4 fmwfm TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

IMPROVED BALTIMORE
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Illuminating Doors and Windows,
AND
Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.
The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 MARKET STREET,
10 14 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 105 JONES' Alley.

THE ELECTIONS.

[Continued from the Fifth Page.]

For a Constitutional Convention 66,876 colored and 136 white votes were cast—a total of 66,006, or 1857 more than were requisite. Against the Convention 2081 white and less than a dozen colored votes were cast. In April last, the total registry being 133,897, the new Constitution received 70,758 votes, 27,288 only being cast against it—a majority of 43,470, and 3959 more than were necessary.

On November 3 the people of the State for the first time in its history vote for Presidential electors. Congressmen will also be elected, the candidates being as follows:—

	Republicans.	Democrats.
1.	*Benj. F Whittemore.	Harris Covington.
2.	{*C. C. Bowen / J. R. Jenks	R. W. Seymour.
3.	Alex. S. Wallace	J. P. Reed.
4.	S. L. Hoge	W. D. Simpson.

TENNESSEE.

The vote of Tennessee in 1860 was for Douglas, 31,360; for Breckinridge 64,709, and for Bell, 69,274. In 1861 a vote on secession was held, resulting in 104,905 in favor and 47,238 against—a majority of 57,667 in favor. In 1864 an election for President was held in thirty-four counties and eighteen regiments of the army, resulting in the latter in 17,658 for Lincoln to 71 for McClellan. The electoral vote of the State was not counted, however. In 1865 Brownlow was elected Governor, under the amended Constitution, by 23,832 votes out of a total of 23,387. At the election for Congressmen in 1865 the aggregate vote was 61,788; of this enough was thrown out, as illegally registered, to reduce it to 39,599. The vote for Governor in 1867 was for Brownlow, 74,484, and for Etheridge, 22,548—a majority of 51,936 for Brownlow.

Congressmen are elected on November 3. The following are the candidates, the first named being for the State at large:—

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj. in 1867
	John B. Rogers	.....	.....
	T. A. Hamilton	.....	.....
1.	*Roderick R. Butler	A. E. Garrett	10,291 R
2.	*Horace Maynard	L. C. Houk	9 253 R
3.	*Wm. B. Stokes	E. A. James	6 446 R
4.	Louis Tillman	C. A. Sheaf	6,127 R
5.	{Saml. C. Mercer... / Wm. F. Prosser...	Joseph Motley	6,532 R
6.	{*Saml. M. Arnell / John J. Buck	D. B. Thomas	5,485 R
7.	*Isaac R Hawkins	George K. Foot..	4,019 R
8.	{*David A. Munn.. / Wm. J. Smith	J. W. Leftwich..	2,868 R

†Short term.

TEXAS.

This State being quite the reverse of reconstructed, will not participate in any election on Nov. 3.

VERMONT.

The vote of Vermont in 1860 was for Lincoln, 33,808; for Douglas, 6849; for Breckinridge, 218, and for Bell, 1969. The vote of the State since then has been:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1860—Governor	34 260	14 030†	20 230 R
" —President	33,808	9,036†	24 772 R
1861	33,135	8 912†	24 213 R
1862	30 032	3 724	26,308 R
1863	29 613	11 962	17,651 R
1864—Governor	31 260	12 282	18 977 R
" —President	42 419	13 321	29 098 R
1865	27,586	8 857	18 729 R
1866	34 117	11 292	22 825 R
1867	31 694	11,510	20,184 R
1868—Governor	42 527	15,274	27,253 R

†Including scattering votes.

Presidential electors only are to be chosen on November 3.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia, not being entirely reconstructed, will not trouble herself about an election on November 3.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The contested elections in this new State have resulted as follows:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1864—President	23,152	10,438	12 714 R
1866	23 802	17,158	6 644 R
1868—Governor	25,000†	20,000†	5,000 R†

†Estimated votes and majority.

Presidential electors alone are to be chosen on November 3.

WISCONSIN.

The vote of Wisconsin in 1860 was for Lincoln, 86 110; for Douglas, 65,021; for Breckinridge, 888; and for Bell, 161. The vote has since been:—

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1860—President	86 110	66 070	20 040 R
1861	53 777	45,457	8 320 R
1863	70,959	55,218	24 711 R
1864—President	83 458	65 884	17 574 R
1865	58 352	48 230	10 [illegible] R
1866	79 523	55 416	23 107 R
1867	73,657	68,873	4 764 R

Congressmen are to be chosen on November 3, the candidates being:—

	Republicans.	Democrats.	Maj. in 1866.
1.	*Halbert E Paine	Alex. Mitchell	4389 R
2.	*Bet j. F. Hopkins	John Winans	5296 R
3.	*Amasa Cobb	J. H. F. Passmore	5351 R
4.	L. F. Frisbee	*J. A. Eldridge	2828 D
5.	*Philetus Sawyer	Joseph Vilas	1991 R
6.	*C. C. Washburne	Albert G. Ellis	6511 R

Wisconsin also elects a Legislature, which will choose a Senator to succeed the Hon. Jas. R. Doolittle.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Grecian Bend—Illegal Voters—New York Thieves—Stealing Shirts—A Female Pickpocket—Robbing a Newspaper Carrier—Another Dodge.

—Jane Bunting has been living for some time with a lady on Twentieth street, near Poplar. Yesterday afternoon she was leaving the house with what the lady of the house thought an unusually large "Grecian bend," at least it was so ill-shaped that she was requested to doff her garments, when a shawl and various other articles were discovered in the place where the "bender" ought to be. She was handed into the custody of a policeman, who escorted her to the office of Alderman Hood, who held her for larceny.

—Yesterday morning James Finnegan, Charles Armstrong, and James Larkin were prowling through West Philadelphia, and on arriving at the Darby road depot they broke into the office and stole several blankets. The agent of the Company saw the transaction and gave chase to them. They ran into the arms of a policeman. On being searched an opera glass was found, on which was inscribed, "William B. Conrad, with comps. of George R. Henry, Dec. 25, 1867." Alderman Maule held them for a further hearing. The forgnette in the meantime awaits an owner at the West Philadelphia Police Station.

—William Adams, residing at Twentieth and Reed streets, was yesterday held by Alderman Beitler for a further hearing, on the charge of illegal voting. William Childs, a youth who voted in the Fifth precinct of the Twenty-second ward, was fully committed for trial.

—James Campbell, it is alleged, stole seven shirts from the store of Mr. Bulkley, No. 1696 Market street. He was sent below by Alderman Jones.

—Alderman Carpenter yesterday bound over a female for picking the pocket of Mrs. Kerper, who resides at No. 304 N Eighth street, of a portemonnaie containing $10, in a passenger railway car, at Fourth and Walnut streets. The property was recovered, and the accused was sent below.

—James Keen and Thomas Taylor yesterday morning stopped Mr. Hill, a newspaper carrier, at Eighteenth and Lombard streets, and robbed him of his papers and about $4 in money. After committing the theft the scamps ran to the Media depot, to which place they were followed by Mr. Hill. Here they were arrested, and on being taken before Alderman Lucas, were committed to answer the charge of highway robbery.

—Yesterday a man called at the residence of Mrs. Coxe, No. 534 North Seventh street, and handed the servant a note, which she took to her mistress, leaving the stranger at the door. During her absence, the villain went into the entry and robbed the hat-rack of three overcoats.

"NEW JERSEY DEMOCRACY."—As the delegation from Waterford were attending a Republican meeting at Berlin, Camden county, N. J., on Thursday night, a dastardly attack was made upon them by some persons unknown, and one of their members, Mr. Elmer Albertson, was badly wounded on the head by a heavy stone thrown by one of the "unterrified." He was unable to proceed to his home. If club and brick-bat law are to prevail in our neighboring State, it is time that the law and order party should come into power. This was an infamous attack, as Mr. Albertson was injured opposite the house where he was born, and it must have been by one of his own townsmen.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—This morning at 11 o'clock Coroner Daniels held an investigation at his office into the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. Annie Walmsley yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, at No. 2 Gaffney's avenue, near Sixth and Fitzwater streets. It had been currently reported that the deceased came to her death from being strangled or choked by her husband in an altercation about the possession of a small sum of money which she had on her person, and he was arrested and held to await the verdict of the Coroner's jury. None of the evidence tended to prove the correctness of this report.

Dr. Shapleigh made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased. The upper part of the body presented appearances of congestion, an indication of sudden death. There was discoloration about the neck. This was caused by the settling of the blood, as is usual particularly when death has been sudden. There were no internal marks of violence. I made a careful dissection of the neck, and not the least sign of strangulation could be discovered. The blood-vessels of the scalp were congested. Upon examining the brain I found a great quantity of water pressing upon the brain, and within the ventricles. The substance of the brain was softened and of a light color.

The deceased came to her death from watery effusion, causing compression of the brain. She probably died in a fit.

The jury rendered a verdict that death was produced by natural causes, and the prisoner was discharged.

HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY OF PHILADELPHIA.—An establishment for the free dispensation of homœopathic medicines and medical treatment, at No. 1010 Spring Gardens street, will open on Monday next and continue open daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 12 A. M.

CITY ITEMS.

BEST CUT, BEST MADE, BEST FITTING Ready made Clothing in the city, equal to customer work in every respect. Also choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 818 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AN ELECTION BET OF $2,000,000 ACCEPTED.—PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29, 1868.—W. T. Helmbold, No. 594 Broadway, N. Y.—Dear Sir:—Absence from the city deprived me of newspaper advantages, and I overlooked your offer to bet "one million dollars cash" on the election of Seymour and Blair. I will take your bet on exactly your own terms, viz:—$250,000 that the State of New York will NOT go for Seymour, Blair, and Hoffman; $250,000 that Pennsylvania and Indiana will NOT go for Seymour and Blair; $250,000 that Grant and Colfax WILL get a majority of both the electoral and popular vote; and $250,000 that they WILL be President and Vice President of the United States. Conditioned, that you will meet me on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., sharp time, at the First National Bank of Trenton, in Trenton, N. J., and there cover one million of dollars more that I will not win all your bets. The money to be placed in the hands of Annie E. Dickinson, and not to be given up by her until presented by the parties with one bottle "Extract Buchu" and one bottle "OLIVE BRANCH BITTERS." Very respectfully,

J. KINSEY TAYLOR,
"Olive Branch Depot,"
No. 413 Market street, Philadelphia.

References.—Andrew Johnson, General Frank P. Blair, Cady Stanton, Blind Tom, and General Benjamin F. Butler.

A GREAT COOK BOOK.—T. B. Peterson & Brothers have recently published a new edition of "Francatelli's Celebrated Cook Book—The Modern Cook." A Practical Guide to the culinary art in all its branches, comprising, in addition to English Cookery, the most approved and recherche systems of French Italian and German Cookery; adapted as well for the largest establishments as for the use of private families. By Charles Elme Francatelli, pupil to the celebrated Careme. New edition, revised and enlarged. With sixty-two illustrations. Complete in one large octavo volume of six hundred pages, bound in cloth. Price Five Dollars. For sale at Peterson's, No. 306 Chestnut street, where all the new books of the day can be found.

GILT AND WALNUT CORNICES and Mouldings for Curtains; also rich Centre Loops, Fringes and Gimps, at half the prices usually asked for them; also, Lace and Muslin Curtains, very low, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chestnut street.

CURTAIN LOOPS, CENTRE TASSELS, Cornices, Fringes, Gimps, etc., at half the usual prices, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chestnut street.

FINE BEDDING.
Spring Mattresses,
Hair Mattresses,
Moss Mattresses,
Husk Mattresses,
Fine Feather Beds,
Superior Bolsters and Pillows.

At PATTEN'S Bedding and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chestnut street.

AVERT DANGER.—"Out of the nettle Danger we pluck the flower Safety," says Shakspeare. Feeble invalid, do you wish to pluck this flower? If so, invigorate your system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Strength is your safety. Weakness is never safe. Acute disease makes short work of the feeble. Reinforce, half-defeated nature with the finest vegetable invigorant in the world. Not merely an invigorant, however, but a gentle laxative, a more potent blood depurant than any prescribed in the Pharmacopœia, and the best antibilious medicine extant. It is because it combines so many important medicinal properties that this remarkable vegetable specific produces such extraordinary effects. As a preventive, it forestalls disease by endowing the human physique with extra resistant power; as a curative, it sustains the strength while removing the complaint. Its use as a remedy for indigestion is now so general in all parts of the United States that it may be consistently entitled the NATIONAL SPECIFIC FOR DYSPEPSIA. Its celebrity is not confined to this country, however, or even to this continent. There is not a port in the Western Hemisphere to which it is not consigned; not a State between Patagonia and the Arctic Sea in which "HOSTETTER'S BITTERS" is not a household phrase.

In this month of fogs, when chills and fever and other malarious disorders are rife, a medicated stimulant is an article of the first necessity for all who travel by land or water, or are in any way exposed to the morbific influences abroad in the atmosphere. Of all alcoholic tonics the BITTERS are the purest and most efficacious—a fact attested by leading analytical chemists and confirmed by some of the most eminent medical practitioners in the United States.

OBSERVE.
First quality of material,
First-class workmanship,
Latest style, is the
Ready-made Clothing at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s.

JUST BEING OPENED,
All new,
Brown, Drab, and Green-mixed Irish Freize Coatings,
Dark and Light Brown and Green Scotch Cheviots,
for suits,
Black, Brown, Dahlia Blue, and the beautiful
NEW COLORED BEAVERS,
for Walking and Evening Coats, an elegant novelty for Gents' wear, to be found only at
CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s,
An endless variety of Fancy Cassimeres.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Penna. Railroad Depot.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TONICS.—Those who resort to tonics will find Speer's "Sanduard Wine Bitters" the best adapted to benefit the different ailments of the system, whether diseased or debilitated from over-exertion or by any other cause. Try them. Sold by druggists.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESS MAKING in the latest Paris styles.
M. SHOEMAKER & Co.,
No. 1024 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chestnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to step in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc. In addition to these all the other periodicals, domestic and foreign, the daily papers published here, in New York, and other places, and the latest books can be found on his counters. He deserves success, and will secure it.

WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
WE HAVE SOLD SO FAST
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
OUR FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.
BEAUTIFUL FRESH GOODS.

CARD.—We have in good stock one of the very newest things on our counter and though our sales are so large we have forty cutters and seven hundred hands to keep our Saleerooms filled.

These facts are open for the inspection of any who will call and see for themselves.

The New Goods just receiving are:—
Fall Overcoats, from $7 75 to $25.
Indispensable Suits,
Street Jackets,
Heavy Sacks (to do without overcoats),
Fancy Over Sacks,
Stylish Chesterfields,
Youths' Chesterfields,
Boys' Double breasted Sacks,
Youths' and Boys' Suits,
Children's Garibaldi's,
Children's Blouses,
Children's Prince Imperials,
Children's Chamberlains,
Children's Fancy Overcoats.

A large force of salesmen to give good attention to all, either looking or buying.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

COWAN—MARTIN.—On the 28th instant, by Rev. I. P. Hornberger, Mr JAMES COWAN to Miss ANNIE B. MARTIN, both of Chester county.

MIDDLETON—PLANTOU.—On October 28, 1868, by Rev. G. Stuebel, G. MIDDLETON to ISOPHENE C., daughter of the late Dr G. A. Plantou, all of this city. (New York and St. Louis papers please copy.)

PATTERSON—ANDREWS.—On October 3, 1868, Mr JOHN PATTERSON to Miss MARY ANN ANDREWS, both of this city.

DIED.

BLITHE.—On the 29th instant, ANN BLITHE, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Samuel Blithe, Hayaville Springfield township, Delaware county, on Sunday afternoon, November 1, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Swedenborg Church.

BREIDENHART.—On the 27th instant, JOHN C. BREIDENHART.

His relatives and male friends, and also the members of Lodge, No. 51, A. Y. M., and the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1905 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

CALVERT.—On the 27th instant, after a lingering illness, RICHARD T. CALVERT, in his 44th year.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Eastern Star Lodge, No. 188, A. Y. M.; Columbia Mark Lodge, and the Order in general; also Beck's Philadelphia Band, and the musical fraternity; also the Columbia Hose Company are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 206 N. Ninth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GRAY.—On the 28th instant, Mr. WILLIAM GRAY, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of St. Augustine's St. Patrick's Beneficial society, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 1 Clinton avenue, on Monday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

MCEWAN.—On the 29th instant, MARY BROSIER, daughter of Henry D. and Sallie B. McEwan, aged 8 weeks.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 320 Greenwich street, on sunday morning at 9 o'clock. To proceed to Moriah Cemetery.

PAULUS.—On the 27th inst., CHARLES PAULUS, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends, and William B. Schuider Lodge, No. 419, A. Y. M.; Columbia Mark, No. 51, Empire Lodge, No. 164, I. O. F.; and all the societies of which he was a member, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 131 Congress street, on Sunday at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Sixth street Union Vault.

TAYLOR.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the evening of the 28th instant, Dr. JAMES TAYLOR, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Alumni of the Central High School, the Alumni and Students of Jefferson Medical College, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 622 S. Tenth street, on Monday, November 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CIGAR NOTICE.

Particular attention invited to our choice stock of CIGARS, comprising leading Imported Brands and Fegnet's "Mariana Rita," and "Fra Diavolo" brands. These are Philadelphia-made Cigars are proving standard articles, by reason of their intrinsic merits and moderate prices. Smokers who have not made their acquaintance, or fairly tried them, should do so now. Sold in original packages at lowest figures.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
10 21 6 5p PHILADELPHIA.

"Twisted Loop Stitch"
Wilcox & Gibbs'
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER,
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHIN AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufactories, 7 16mw

THIRD EDITION

POLITICAL.

The Baltimore Politicians—Rebel Speakers—What Lee Says of Radicalism.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.

The Democrats

had a meeting at their headquarters last night, when Walter Mitchell, one of the speakers, said he had recently conversed with the Rebel General Lee, who told him that radicalism must be put down if we want peace. The croakings of this arch-traitor, who once tried to put down radicalism, but Grant stopped him, caused much Democratic applause.

Colonel Morphies,

a Texas Rebel, next spoke, and was terrible on carpet-baggers, Northern scalawags, etc.

The Republicans

held several splendid meetings last night, and have a number of others to night, preparatory to a grand rally to-morrow night at the Front Street Theatre.

The Extensive Distillery

of William Schilling, with several adjoining buildings, including forty barrels of whisky in a bonded warehouse, close by, were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss probably $30,000, partly insured.

The Four Rowdies

arrested yesterday for rioting on election day, in one of the railroad cars passing from the Washington to the Philadelphia depot, were held to bail for trial.

The Steamer Berlin

sails for Bremen to-morrow. Among the passengers will be the Countess de Pourtales and family, of Washington.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

A New Indian Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—A Santa Fe, New Mexico, despatch says an important Indian expedition is now organized in this Territory, which will soon start from Fort Bascomb, on the Canadian river, to operate against the Indians who have been committing depredations in Kansas and Colorado the past few months. The command consists of six companies of the 3d Cavalry, and nearly two companies of the 37th Infantry, together with between two and three hundred Utes and Apaches, under command of Colonel Evans, of the 3d Cavalry.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hamilton Homicide.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—In the matter of the motion to recommit the Grand Jury the record of indictment against Patterson Robert Swain, for the murder of Washington Hamilton, for their reconsideration, which was made yesterday by Mr. Cassidy, the Judge summoned that body to come into court, and in their presence granted the motion. He said to them:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:—I hand back to you a bill of indictment charging murder. Proof was submitted to me yesterday which established the fact that three at least and probably four witnesses endorsed on the bill were not examined. Of course I do not know the reason for this. It does not appear that any process was issued to enforce their attendance, and the case presented to me then is this:—A man charged with murder; the witnesses whose names were endorsed on the bill, were not all examined; that three or four, whose testimony, it is alleged, is of great importance, have not been heard. Upon this I took the advice of my colleagues with whom it was possible for me to confer, and I am of opinion that pending a session of a Grand Jury, the Court has no legal power to send a bill of indictment to another Grand Jury sitting at another term, while the uniform practice of this Court has been, for years past, to send back bills to the Grand Jury to examine any witnesses originally submitted, where witnesses whose names are on the bills have not been examined. I doubted somewhat the power of the Court, in the absence of testimony impugning your motives, to send the bill to another Grand Jury, while I was as clearly of opinion that you might have been misled in diagnosing of this case, from the fact that all the witnesses had not been examined; and, therefore, the bill will, by my direction, go back to you for reconsideration. In this connection I desire fully to instruct you upon your duty. At the commencement of this term I told you that you were an independant body, standing between the accuser and the accused; without your oaths as to action no man can stand before the bar of this Court charged with crime; and in disposing of cases brought before you, no religious, social, or political feeling should be allowed to embarrass you in the discharge of your duty.

I now reaffirm emphatically what I then said and I declare that if any Grand Juror permits himself to be controlled by anything except the law and the evidence he deliberately commits perjury. Furthermore, in examinations before you the one question for your consideration is whether a prima facie case is made out for the action of the Court and the petit jury. In no instance have you to determine the guilt or innocence of the accused; all you have to do is to determine whether there is sufficient evidence before you of a prima facie nature requiring an explanation to a court of justice.

The question of the degree of murder does not rise before a Grand Jury. The question for your consideration is whether upon the bill as presented the evidence is sufficient to call upon the defendant to answer the charge of murder. If the evidence has made out a prima facie case, you cannot decide the guilt or innocence of the accused. If the conduct of the prisoner is such as clearly to establish such a case as to require his attendance before a court of justice, the bill must be found a "true bill." If the evidence does not establish such a case, the bill must be ignored.

I do not claim the right to indicate any opinion on the evidence which is before you. The testimony is for your consideration alone. It is your responsibility before God and man, not mine. But I warn you in the most solemn manner, and by every consideration that should actuate a judge, a juror, and citizen, that you take this bill into your consideration, and that you do honestly without fear, affection, or partiality, consider the evidence which is submitted, and apply to it the evidence the principles I have stated. If then, under your oaths, you decide that the bill should be ignored make that disposition of the case.

If, in reconsidering your determination, you find the evidence will sustain the charge, you will return a true bill. I cannot acquit myself of the responsibility which I owe to this community, and, above all the responsibility imposed upon me by my oath of office, without thus clearly explaining the law to you, leaving to you that share of responsibility which will be yours, if not now, must certainly hereafter.

I direct such bills as issue for the witnesses not yet examined before the Grand Jury, and I will not discharge this jury until the term of service has expired, or until I am satisfied that every reasonable effort has been exhausted in the attempt to procure the witnesses whose names have been endorsed upon this bill of indictment.

When the Judge had finished, the Grand Jury retired to their room.

LIBTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Strond.—City vs. John McGinnis, Patrick Levy, and J. W. Fritz. An action to recover rent for the Callowhill street wharf, alleged to be held by the defendants under a lease. The defendants pled that they were the occupants of the premises, but set forth that their lease had been regularly assigned to other parties. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Mintzer & Co. to use of John W. Massey vs. A. M. & J. L. Asay. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Which the defence alleged had been paid for. On trial. During the trial of this case, while one of the lawyers was addressing the jury, a rough looking fellow, holding an elevated position in the auditorium, and feeling important under the influence of benzine, took exception to certain ideas advanced by the speaker, and expressed his objection by exclaiming, "That's a d—d lie." This lurid the minds of all from sober law and logic to the comical try of such an intrusion, and a right hearty laugh was indulged in. But the original cause of this mirth was rudely snatched from his high throne behind the door, and almost with the rapidity of thought hustled out of the court room and into the street.

Contested Elections.

Petitions were this morning presented contesting the offices of City Commissioner and City Controller, which the Court directed to be filed, and take the course of those already filed.

—The coal tonnage on the Canal of the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the week ending Oct. 29, inst., inclusive, was.....35 437 10 tons.
Corresponding week last year..... 33 923 10 "

Increase for the week..... 1,514 00 "

For the season to Oct. 29, 1868.....809,473 13 "
For the season to Oct. 29, 1867.....860,453 12 "

Decrease for the season..... 50,980 00

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Command in the Southwest—Post Office Difficulties—Local Improvements.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.

General Heintzelman

arrived this morning from New York, where he has been engaged as a member of the Retiring Board. It was rumored that he had been sent for to succeed Reynolds in Texas, but this was incorrect, as he was assured by Secretary Schofield. He is waiting orders.

Postmaster-General Randall

is very much annoyed at the publication of a statement that there will be shown a deficiency in his Department during the last fiscal year of upwards of six millions of dollars. All day yesterday he was figuring to show that the statement is not true, and the White House reporter comes to his rescue this morning, and between the two the affair is muddled as badly as Delmar about the national finances. The Auditor has not made his report yet upon

Post Office Expenses,

so all figures purporting to represent the condition of the Department must be received with allowance.

The City Authorities

have notified the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of their intention to grade I street forthwith upon a portion where the railroad track runs, and if this is done the track will be covered ten feet below the level of the street, which will cut of communication with the depot for about one mile. Much ill-feeling exists between Councils and the railroad company, but it is thought some arrangement will be made by which travel will not be intertered with.

The Giant Pugilists.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Wormald and O'Baldwin, the giant pugilists, who were arrested and held to bail in the sum $5000 each for prize-fighting at Lynn, Mass., yesterday, were to-day released; their friends having clubbed together and given the proper bonds for their appearance in January next for trial. O'Baldwin is in this city, and was riding out to-day, with rather a bruised face plainly showing striking evidence of the mill of yesterday morning.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 30—2 30 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 30—United States bonds firmer and higher. Sales at 78½.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 30—2 30 P. M.—The Manchester novices are less favorable, and cause dullness in the cotton market. Lard quiet and steady. Naval Stores quiet.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Reading, 98½; Canton Co. 57½; Erie, 41; Cleveland and Toledo, 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 112½; Michigan Southern, 86½; New York Central, 123½; Illinois Central, 144; Virginia 6s, 56; Hudson River, 137; 5-20s, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 111¼; do. 1865, 111½; do. new, 110½; 10-40s, 103¾. Gold, 134½. Money, 7 per cent. Sterling, 60½.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Cotton steady at 32½c. Flour heavy; sales of 7000 barrels at yesterday's quotations. Wheat declining. Corn dull, and declined 1c.; sales of 67,000 bushels at 1.16@1.18. Oats quiet at 71@72c. Beef quiet. Pork firm at $27.50. Lard dull at 17@17½c. Whisky quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 30.—Cotton dull; sales of 20 bales, mixed lots, at 23c. Receipts for three days, ending to day, 1089 bales. Exports coastwise, 625 bales. Stock estimated on hand, 350 bales.

HORATIO IN TOWN.—According to announcement, Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, arrived in the city at a few minutes after 1 o'clock this afternoon. The train conveying him and the Committee appointed for the purpose of escorting him came into the Reading depot, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, where an indiscriminate mass of humanity, consisting of men, women, and children, were in waiting to receive the distinguished visitor.

The train was delayed some time, owing to the fact that Mr. Seymour responded to the calls of citizens at the various stations along the road between Reading and Philadelphia.

On entering the depot the crowd cheered lustily and discharged pistol shots; and on Mr. Seymour landing from the platform of the car, flanked by Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., and William V. Bradford, Esq., there was a rush and a yell, and it was with extreme difficulty that the party forced its way to the street, where carriages were standing. Mr. Seymour was placed in a vehicle drawn by four horses, when it started down Thirteenth street to Arch, to Ninth, and to the Continental Hotel.

Judging from the closed windows and the want of bunting along the route over which the procession passed, we opine that the arrival of this distinguished man has caused but little excitement among our loyal citizens. He will address the Democracy to-night at the Academy of Music.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 30
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 5-20s '67 cp	104⅞	100 sh Leh Nav	b30. 28⅞
$300 Read R 7s	103	200 sh Reading	49⅜
$1000 City 6s. New	102¾	100 do	030. 49½
$600 Leh 6s gold L	92⅞	100 do	49 3[illegible]
$1000 Bel & Del 1 m 6s	80	100 do	b30. 49¾
$1000 Phil & Er 6s	86	100 do	49¾
20 sh C & Am	129	100 do	c. 49 3-16
84 sh Penna R	b. 56¾	100 do	int Tues 49¼
4 do	56¾	100 do	49¼

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 City 6s. New	102¾	200 sh New Creek	b5. 3½
$14000 do	102¾	200 sh Feed Dam	*50
$1000 do. New	102¾	400 do	*50
$4000 do. N. 5 w'n.	102¾	300 do	*50
$600 do. New	102¾	300 do	*48
$1000 do. New	102¾	200 sh Big Mt	b30. 6¾
$1000 Leh 6s. gold L	90¾	200 do	b30. 6¾
$1000 do. RR L	85¾	100 sh Read R	015. 44⅞
6 sh Cam & Am	129	100 do	49¾
100 sh Cata Pf	31	100 do	49¾
7 sh Penna R	56¾		

MEDICAL.

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RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
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Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuth3 BELOW MARKET.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Indian War Election Bets—Riot in New York—Serious Conflagration.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian War—Official Reports from General Sheridan.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The following was received at the War Department this morning:—

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.—Brevet Major-General E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.—The following despatch from General Sheridan is just received:—

IN THE FIELD, FORT HAYS, Kansas, Department of Missouri, Oct. 28.—Brevet Major-General W. A. Nichols—General Carr, with seven companies of the 5th Cavalry, under Lieutenant Petton, struck the Indians on Shutner's creek, south of Beaver, on the 25th inst., killed ten Indians and five ponies, and captured three ponies. The next day he followed the